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VOL. LXXXII.--NO. 144 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 18 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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Then buy something suitable to send away to England and the East for

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**"GLENOGIL"**  
2285 Tons  
Sailing during January, 1900

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We have something good in Scissors and Shears (warranted)

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The Fourteenth Division of Profits will be made as at

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Unequalled for fit, finish and durability.  
Quality guaranteed.  
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For quotations on all British Columbia mining stocks call at our office. List your stocks with us.

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86 Government Street.

**Mr. Herbert Guthbert**  
AUCTIONEER.

By Order of Consignees.

**AUCTION**

Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 p.m.

In my salerooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, of a consignment of

**150 Art Squares and Rugs.**

In sizes 21ft.x15ft., 10ft.x15ft., 15ft.x12ft., 15ft.x15ft., 12ft.x12ft., 12ft.x10ft., and in many smaller sizes.

Terms cash.

**HERBERT CUTHBERT,**  
Auctioneer.

**AUCTION**

OF COSTLY

**Furniture and Effects,**

ON

**WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22.**

2 p.m., in my large salerooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite Law Courts.

Some elegant furnishings in the very best condition will be included in this sale. Almost every article in our salerooms on Wednesday last was sold, and some most excellent bargains were obtained. It will pay those furnishing to wait for this sale. Particulars later.

Terms cash.

**HERBERT CUTHBERT,**  
Auctioneer.

**WE STILL GIVE**

have just received a

**BIG**

line of fine all wool

**SCOTCH**

Jerseys in all sizes for

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McCandless Bros.  
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In the latest styles in

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Without exception we are showing the

Choicest Range, Largest Assortment, and Best Values

We have ever submitted to the public.

**SEA & GOWEN**  
Gents' Furnishers  
Odd Fellows' Block, 89 Douglas St.

**For Relief Of Kimberley.**

**Lord Methuen's Division Nearly Ready and Receiving Boers' Attention.**

**Complete Change of Buller's Plans--Zulus Are Causing Anxiety.**

By Associated Press.  
London, Nov. 18.—(5 a.m.)—The absence of news of any sort regarding the movement against Ladysmith seems to show that the Boers are repeating the strategy adopted by them at Dundee when they appeared in front and endeavored to effect a surrounding movement. This seems to be their object regarding Estcourt, and as it is impossible that relief should reach there for some days to come it is not unlikely that the further retreating movement on Moole river will be made.

Major Wolfe Murphy has returned to Pietermaritzburg to take command of the line of communication, and Col. Long of the Royal Artillery has taken command at Estcourt. The forces now at Pietermaritzburg are too weak to attempt to re-open communication. Artillery and cavalry especially are badly needed; and it will necessarily take a long time to obtain either, owing to the difficulty of entraining and the necessity of allowing the horses to rest after the long sea voyage.

From the indiscriminate distribution of the various divisions at unexpected points, it seems clear that the original plans of Gen. Buller have been wholly changed. Not the slightest word regarding the new plans has been allowed to escape.

It has been reported that the Belmont fight arose owing to the advance of a British column to relieve Kimberley, but this seems incorrect, all the most reliable accounts representing the engagement as growing out of a reconnaissance.

The announcement of the arrival of Gen. Methuen at Orange River, however, doubtless means that arrangements are in a forward state to advance from that point, if the advance has not already begun.

Kimberley was safe in Friday, November 10.

Last Tuesday a Boer force of 600 entered Aliwal North, Cape Colony, and hoisted the flag of the Republic. The activity of the Boers in this locality would almost point to the necessity of insuring the safety of the column marching to the relief of Kimberley from attack from this direction or from Bloemfontein.

In view of the reticence of Gen. Buller it is almost useless to speculate regarding the report of a movement to relieve Kimberley. It can only be intended to withdraw the Boers, if possible from Natal. The object of the occupation of Aliwal North is understood to prevent the large quantity of ammunition at Herzeloh being forwarded to Johannesburg and then Queenstown.

Then the Boers have given evidence that no looting shall be done, and goods seized in their military authorities will be paid for at Queensland. There are reports of mysterious movements of Free State commands along the Orange river and important developments are expected. Everything tends to show that the relief of Kimberley could only be undertaken by a strong column.

Lorenzo Marquez continues to send out Joubert stories, the latest being that no news have been received from Pretoria for three days. It is rumored he has been taken prisoner.

It is announced that the Duke of Connaught was among the first to seek employment in the war and even offered to waive his seniority for this purpose, but it was not expedient that an officer so senior to Sir Redvers Buller should serve under him. The Duke was greatly disappointed.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have promised to attend today's concert organized by Mrs. James Brown-Potter, the actress, in aid for the fitting out of the Maine as a hospital ship for service in South African waters.

**METHUEN AT THE FRONT.**  
Orange River, Cape Colony, Nov. 12.—Gen. Lord Methuen, commander of the first division, has arrived with his staff from Southampton.

**ZULUS GROW INSOLENT.**  
London, Nov. 18.—Advices from Zululand testify to the growing uneasiness of British residents whose stores are looted by the Boers with the result that the Zulus themselves are growing insolent, giving rise to a fear that they might attack unprotected British.

**FIRE AT THE CITADEL.**  
Quebec, Nov. 17.—Fire in the soldiers' canteen this morning did \$1,500 damage. It is supposed a lighted cigar was thrown imprudently on the sawdust which covered the floor.

**British Moving From Durban.**

**Sufficient Force Now on Hand to Drive the Boers From Ladysmith.**

**Enemy Gathering to Resist the Advance--Gen. Meyer's Wild Conviction.**

By Associated Press.  
London, Nov. 17.—The admiralty announced this evening the arrival at Cape-town to-day of the troopship Arena with a battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the Princess Louise's Regiment), bringing the reinforcements up to 23,500, of which 7,290 have already disembarked at Durban with eighteen field guns, a number of machine guns, engineers and hospital troops, as well as 700 mules. This force, with that already between Estcourt and Durban, is considered sufficient to enable Gen. Hildyard to advance and to take the aggressive against the Boers south of Ladysmith.

According to the latest advices Ladysmith is holding out satisfactorily, everything having been well up to Wednesday.

In view of the Boer destruction of bridges, the war office has issued orders for the shipment of a quantity of bridge work between this and the end of the year.

A despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "A Pretoria newspaper announced last Wednesday that 4,000 burghers had left Gen. Joubert's force around Ladysmith to join Commandant Botha's force near Estcourt with a view of intercepting the British advance to the relief of Ladysmith."

Gen. Lucas Meyer, the Free State commander, has asserted in the course of an interview that he is convinced that the battle of Blandsburg will be the first and last Boer defeat of the war."

**BASUTOS ALSO RESTLESS.**  
London, Nov. 18.—Advices from Maseru, Basutoland, dated November 8, say that Chief Joel, terrorized by assertions that the British have been beaten in every engagement and are being driven out of South Africa, is preparing to join the Boers, believing their winning side. The Boers are said to have supplied him with guns which they have accompanied with specious promises.

Those who are aware of Basuto history know that Chief Joel and Chief Jontshen had a quarrel in their earlier years and have never been on the same side, Chief Jonathan having committed himself to British interests.

Sir Godfrey Langdon, recent commissioner in Basutoland, according to these despatches, left Maseru Sunday, November 7, in order to meet Chief Lerothodi, the principal chief of the Basutos, who is ill and unable to travel. Sir Godfrey was expected to use every effort to prevent Chief Joel taking a foolish step. The advices go on to say the country is full of reports of wonderful Boer successes and color is lent to these by the absence of reliable information of British victories, but the chiefs rely on the word of government officials who declare that a day of reckoning is coming and that disloyalty will be punished. It is possible that the Boers will proclaim a strip of Basuto territory to the north to be their own.

**BOER EMISSARIES**  
Continually Passing Through Lorenzo Marquez to Cape Colony and Other Points.

Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 16.—Secret service agents are continually arriving here from the Transvaal. A member of the Orange Free State legislature arrived last night from Pretoria. It is believed he is proceeding to Capetown on a mission the object of which is unknown.

**BOER GUNS AND AMMUNITION.**  
Capetown, Nov. 16.—It is reported from Colosburg that a quantity of guns and ammunition belonging to the Orange Free State, destined for Richmond, have been captured by the British.

London, Nov. 17.—It is reported that the British government has purchased the Crossbow guns ordered by the Transvaal but not delivered.

**FIVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.**  
Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—To-day John White, who had been brought back from Portland, Ore., pleaded guilty to eight charges of burglary and two previous convictions. The judge sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary.

"Remnant Lots" of wall paper at greatly reduced prices. Weller Bros., Government street.

**See Line of**

**TWO BIT... BRIAR PIPES.**

**IN SHOW WINDOWS.**

**AT HARRY SALMON'S THE CORNER.**

**See Line of**

**TWO BIT... BRIAR PIPES.**

**IN SHOW WINDOWS.**

**AT HARRY SALMON'S THE CORNER.**



## Armored Train Escapade.

**Heroic Response to Call to  
Work on Track Amidst  
Leadens Shower.**

**Boers Still Held Killed But Re-  
port Only Three-Buller's  
Curt Report.**

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 17.—An official despatch confirms the statement that Capt. J. A. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieut. T. H. O. Frankland (not Franklin) and 37 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Dublin Fusiliers are missing. The list of missing Durhams and Naval men is to follow.

Capt. Haldane distinguished himself by his service in India, for which he received the gold D. S. O. (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order). He was also wounded at Blandalslagte.

**GENERAL BULLER'S REPORT.**

London, Nov. 17.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"Capetown, Thursday evening, Nov. 16.—I have received from Hildyard, Pietermaritzburg, a telegram dated November 15, in which the following is the purport: 'The officer commanding the troops at Estcourt reports at midday that an armored train left Estcourt this morning with a company of the Dublin Fusiliers and a company of the Durban Volunteers.'

"North of Pieter they encountered a party of Boers and began to withdraw, the Boers firing some of the trucks were derailed.

"The Durhams turned out and advanced towards the enemy, while the rest of the train appears to have returned without them to Estcourt.

"The officer commanding the troops reports that he was sending mounted troops in order to cover their withdrawal, but that about one hundred are missing.

**BOERS HOLD WOUNDED.**

Estcourt, Nov. 16.—(Afternoon).—The Red Cross train has again returned without bringing in the dead and wounded. The Boers declined to give any information as to the names of either the killed or injured, referring the inquirers to the Pretoria press for all information.

All that they disclosed was the fact that three of the British were killed and nine wounded.

A correspondent who has just visited the sanatorium hospital here says all the armored train wounded are doing well.

**INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY.**

Estcourt, Nov. 16.—In the encounter between the armored train party and the Boers Sergeant Higniss of the Durhams behaved with the greatest gallantry. He took charge of the firing, and stood up unflinchingly during the Boers' hot fire. His example electrified the Fusiliers, who kept at the Boers.

Capt. Haldane fell early in the engagement, shot through the shoulder. Lieut. Frankland's conduct is highly praised. He exhibited great coolness during the critical period. He is reported missing.

The shower of Mauser lead is described as being so heavy that a private, after being struck down, dug a hole for his head.

One of the Durhams was crushed to death by a derailed truck, a plate layer was shot through the head, but is doing well.

Lieut. Alexander had an exciting experience. A Fusilier, who had been wounded in the arm by a shell, which shattered the limb, swung around and hit Alexander in the neck, almost smothering him with blood. A shell burst in front of the Lieutenant on the level. He staggered, blinded for a moment, and the next instant saw his comrade lying dead at his feet, while he himself was unhurt.

Capt. Wythe says Sgt. Todd deserves special mention for having surrounded him with soldiers to protect the Captain from rifle fire when lying helpless and wounded. Todd even lay down beside the officer to cheer him. A shell landed among the protecting soldiers, splattering them with earth, but Capt. Wythe sustained no further injury. But for Todd he would have been killed.

When Winston Churchill requested Capt. Wythe to call for volunteers to rescue the upset train, he was dropping on the train "like rain." The men throughout stuck to their work, responding to the noble example set by Churchill and Lieut. Frankland, until the line was cleared. Churchill actually left with the engine, but he got out at the next station. There, took a rifle from a soldier and saying he could not leave the wounded, walked away in the direction of the Boers.

**STAGE ROBBER'S CASE.**

Two Serious Charges Against Him in Canada if His Arrest Was a Trifle Irregular.

Vancouver, Nov. 17.—American Consul Dudley goes to Republic to-morrow on instructions from Washington to thoroughly investigate the case in which a constable from Grand Forks in British Columbia is charged with causing the kidnapping of Mark Everett, an American citizen accused of robbing a stage in Canada. Everett having been brought across the border without a hearing and in defiance of a writ of habeas corpus issued by an American court.

Consul Dudley is instructed to report on the matter to Washington in detail.

While Everett's friends made the most of this lack of formality in the procedure, it seems that the Canadian case against him is very strong, he having aggravated the original serious offence by shooting at the constable who pursued him.

**AN ENGINEER MANGLED.**

London, Nov. 17.—Peter Peterson, engineer of the Canadian Packing Company's factory at Pottersburg, was terribly mangled in the machinery to-day.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating and you will feel fresh, and give tone and vigor to the system.

Matinee to-day at Victoria theatre at 2:15; doors open at 1:30. Jules Grant's Opera Company in "Paul Jones." (Catching Mummies) Ennals in "The Role."

Book Store up to 1 o'clock; children at theatre box office; after, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents.

Don't forget the promenade concert at the

## RANCHER'S SAD END.

**Caught in Rock Slide While Coal Mining and Not Found for Eight Days.**

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—(Special).—Arthur Stanley Hatch, a rancher living sixty miles from Innesfall, Alberta, has been missing since November 8. A search party yesterday found him buried under rocks in the river two hundred yards from his house. His mittens and pick were found beside the rocks. He had been coal mining and was caught by a rock slide and crushed to death, one arm only being seen as it protruded into the water. He has a sister living in Rotherhithe, England.

## POLITICS IN WINNIPEG.

**A Majority Candidate Thinks It Well to Be Divorced from Liberal Association.**

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—There was great activity in both political camps to-day. Mayor Andrews will oppose Col. McMillan in Centre Winnipeg. Sir Charles Tupper and Hugh John Macdonald spoke at Selkirk to-night.

Ald. T. G. Mathers, a mayoralty candidate, has resigned the presidency of the Winnipeg Liberal Association on the ground that municipal governments should be free from party politics.

## The Shelling Of Ladysmith.

**Boer Version of the Midnight  
Fusillade on the In-  
vested City.**

**Claim to Have Landed Shells  
in British Ranks—The  
Pretoria Prisoners.**

By Associated Press.

Pretoria, Nov. 15.—In an engagement yesterday south of Ladysmith, the British advanced with thirteen guns and attacked 380 burghers, of the Transvaal.

A big gun was fired on the troops, who retired at 3 o'clock to Kloof near Ladysmith. The British loss is unknown. The Boers had one man killed and three wounded, and thirteen horses killed.

Several shells exploded amongst them. When the British fell back on Ladysmith but the effects could not be seen.

At midnight all the Afrikaander cannons on the hills surrounding the town opened fire simultaneously on Ladysmith. Several buildings on fire were seen from the Bulwahn hill.

During the day troops left the city deserted, and sought shelter on the edge of the hill to escape our death-dealing shells.

London, Nov. 17.—The following despatch from Pretoria gives details of the engagement referred to in the Associated Press despatches from Pretoria, dated November 15, sent out to-day:

"The Free States had taken up a position on a small hill when the English battery advanced and attacked them, sending a fiery hail of shells on the hill for an hour, when the Transvaal cannon put some shells right in the midst of the battery and sent them to cover behind the hill. Two burghers were killed and six wounded."

**FIRST ASSAULT REPEATED.**

London, Nov. 18.—A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg via Lorenzo Marques says that Ladysmith is bombarded night and day and hard pressed.

On November 9, having during the night placed men close to the town, the Boers after a heavy bombardment began the assault, but were repulsed at every point, with heavy losses.

The Boers have destroyed one of the bridges over the Tugela river.

**PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.**

A despatch from Pretoria also says that the prisoners at that place include the following:

Eighteenth Hussars—Four officers and 91 non-commissioned officers and men.

Dublin Fusiliers—Four officers and 12 non-commissioned officers and men.

Irish Fusiliers—Ten officers and 533 non-commissioned officers and men.

Artillery—Five officers and 60 non-commissioned officers and men.

Leicester Regiment—No officers, six non-commissioned officers and men.

Dragoons—One man.

Natal Police—One man.

Police—Sixty-two men.

Sick—Thirty-eight men.

The despatch adds: "Trains are working excellently from Pretoria to Ladysmith. The Boers have ample food but are short of clothes, boots and mackintoshes."

**TOO ZEALOUS MAGISTRATE.**

Hamilton, Nov. 17.—Judge Snyder has quashed the police magistrate's conviction of a hotel keeper for selling ginger ale to a minor.

**A WOMAN TO HANG.**

Brandon, Nov. 17.—Hilda Blake was to-day sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. John C. Lane. Execution was fixed for December 27.

**THE POISONING CASE.**

Now York, Nov. 17.—The trial of Roland B. McKenney was interrupted this afternoon by the sudden illness of one of the jurors, Daniel Fraad. This is the fourth day of the trial and thus far over 100 talesmen have been examined. Not counting the selection and dismissal of juror Fraad, the net results of to-day's trial is the selection of two jurors.

Go to Colwood Saturday. E. & N. train leaves 2 p.m. Fifty cents return, including admission to Victoria Hunt Club races.

Drill hall concert this evening.

## The Police Investigation.

**Constable Claydars Further Ex-  
plains His Peculiar Course  
in Lacoste Case.**

**Other Officers Depose to Chief's  
Knowledge of Sergeant's  
Shortcomings.**

From 7:30 until 11:30 o'clock last night the police commissioners of the city of Victoria sat as a board of investigation in the police court chamber, to receive evidence in connection with the alleged misconduct of departmental affairs—and more particularly the charge contained in Constable Claydars' defence of his actions in the Lacoste case, to the effect that Chief of Police Sheppard had been aware of ex-Sergeant Walker's habitual intemperance for some time past but had neglected his duty to report or otherwise deal with the Sergeant in consequence.

Mayor Rodden presided in his capacity of chairman of the commission. Commissioners Brydon and McMicking sitting with him but taking no active part in the somewhat monotonous proceedings—monotonous at least until the concluding hour of the session.

As had been anticipated the public crowded the court room to the suffocation limit, while there was also an imposing array of professional talent about the long table, two stenographers reducing the voluminous (but in the main discursive and irrelevant) testimony to record, and each of the principals in the complicated problem of police discipline being represented by counsel. Mr. Frank Higgins opened for Constable Claydars; Mr. George E. Powell watched proceedings in behalf of Chief of Police Sheppard; City Solicitor Bradburn conducted the inquiry in behalf of the commissioners; and Messrs. W. C. Moresby and George Morphy were also present, noting the movements of events with regard to subsequent proceedings in which they, too, may be called into the field.

Ex-Sergeant John W. Walker was also on hand, although not called upon to take any part in the business of the long evening; while late Senior Constable Abel hovered on the outskirts of the throng, hoping to be called to the witness stand in order that he, too, might a tale unfold.

Three-fourths of the session, it may in fairness be said, was occupied with the consideration of petty details bearing only remotely upon the issue.

Constable Claydars' statement with reference to the Chief's knowledge of misconduct and failure to deal with it, was corroborated on oath by Constables Carson, Llewellyn, Wood and Abbott.

Senior Sergeant Hawton objected to the material questions in his examination by Mr. Higgins—his objections being sustained by the commission; and other members of the department were disposed of in short order—each in turn giving evidence of having seen Sergeant Walker drunk in the presence of the Chief, and that the Chief had not dismissed the ex-Sergeant's failing with him—thereby evincing the knowledge alleged.

Upon the conclusion of the examination of the last witness an adjournment was arranged by request of counsel for Chief Sheppard, until Tuesday evening next at 7:30, when any other witnesses offering themselves will be permitted to bear testimony, as explained by the Mayor, "in this particular matter but no others."

This is of more particular interest in view of the current report that Mr. Abel is prepared to make oath to other and much more serious charges.

Constable W. H. Claydars was of course the principal witness of last night. He stated that he had been a member of the force since March 8, 1895, and had known both Chief Sheppard and ex-Sergeant Walker from the date in question. Mr. Bradburn then took the examination straight to the point.

The examination of this celebrated proceeding brought Mr. Walker to his feet. "I object to that question," he said. "I object to that case being gone over again. It cannot have anything to do with the present issue."

The Mayor's reply, in the commissioners' behalf, was that—not having any status in the proceedings, Mr. Walker's right to be called was denied. In plain words he had no right to object to anything, and might only sit quietly and listen, in his capacity of a private citizen.

"That is our ruling," said the Mayor in explaining the position of the commission. "Mr. Walker, will you sit down?"

"Well, I don't see why I should," pursued the late Sergeant. "I must object when—"

"I insist that you sit down," interrupted His Worship. "You have no right to object."

"Well, then," said the ex-Sergeant, subsiding. "I suppose I'll have to take my objections afterwards."

The circumstances of Constable Claydars' connection with the Lacoste case being gone into, the witness stated that he had come to the court in the anticipation that he might be called. He had not been instructed to come, but had done so because it was the custom of the officer of the beat to attend if a prosecution was initiated by one of his superior officers against someone in the officer's district. He could not, when pressed, seeing where he had first heard of this custom, or from whom, or the date. Details were gone into as to other occasions when the witness and other constables had attended court voluntarily.

Sergeant Walker in the Lacoste case had had no conversation with the constable until—his case going badly—he had said, "Claydars, get in the box."

From this the constable inferred that he was required to support the Sergeant's testimony, as he had previously informed the Chief he had not prepared to do.

"Is it customary," asked the Mayor, "when an offence is committed and the alleged offender is brought to justice, for another officer than the one on the beat, for that officer to come to court voluntarily—without anyone asking him to?"

"It is the custom on No. 3 beat," replied Constable Claydars, "but not on any other of the beats, so far as I am aware."

Again addressing himself to Mr. Bradburn's questioning, Constable Claydars denied that he had come voluntarily to court in order to give evidence in behalf of the defendant, Julie Lacoste. He had merely come to court according to custom, so that in the event of being wanted he would be there. He was off duty at the time.

When Chief Sheppard had spoken to him, prior to his being called to the box, the Chief had said: "What do you know about this?"

"I cannot corroborate what Sergeant Walker has said," The Chief made no reply—merely a shrug of the shoulders. Sergeant Walker had conducted the case that morning.

In accepting responsibility for the statement that there was nothing about the Lacoste place to class it as a disorderly house, Constable Claydars affirmed that he knew the meaning of "disorderly house" as defined by the law—bawdy houses, gaming houses, etc., being included. He had based his evidence in this respect upon the ground that during his experience on the force, prosecutions in the cases of bawdy houses had not been instituted unless distances were arranged. He had said that this particular house was not disorderly, but he could not say that it was not a bawdy house—or that it was. Nor was he prepared to say that all houses in the vicinity of the Lacoste place were bawdy houses. He had had reason for believing that Julie Lacoste's place was not of this class at the time of her prosecution, from the fact that he had seen very few people entering the premises.

Fencing the question as to whether he had any doubt in his own mind as to the fact of Julie Lacoste being a prostitute, Constable Claydars, after long parleying with Mr. Bradburn, said that he had such doubt from the fact that at the Lacoste place there were none of the usual signs of a house of prostitution—he had not noticed men about, and had himself believed that the woman was recovering from her sickness, and living with the man Delmont.

It was during Constable Claydars' endeavor to evade Mr. Bradburn's question with respect to his own opinion of Julie Lacoste's character that Mr. Higgins interposed a vigorous objection to what he termed the unfairness of the examination. He and his client, Mr. Claydars, were anxious to have the very full investigation, he said, but he objected to words being forced into the mouth of the witness.

The objection was received with a burst of applause from the crowd beyond the rail.

The Mayor thereupon informed the demonstrative audience that while the commissioners were desirous of having the present inquiry public as well as thorough, interruptions or expressions of applause could not be permitted, and if persisted in would compel the closing of the inquiry. With respect to Mr. Higgins' objection, His Worship observed that the witness might himself object to any question that he did not wish to answer.

As for Mr. Higgins' objection itself, Mr. Bradburn had a rejoinder. He did not propose to be insulted in his conduct of the investigation, and if insults were persisted in, should feel compelled to retire. He warmly resented Mr. Higgins' insinuation that his examination was unfair.

Mr. Higgins—I did not make any insinuation, I made a direct statement of unfairness.

His examination continuing, Constable Claydars said that the houses in the Chatham street district in which Julie Lacoste lived had the reputation of being houses of ill fame—men were constantly going in and coming out of them; it was in this respect that the Lacoste house differed from its neighbors. He was not aware at the time the Lacoste case came up that the woman had another place of residence. He had only known this Julie Lacoste from the 5th of last September, and had been told by some man whose name he did not know that she was a sporting woman who had just come out of her last confinement. He was not aware of her having another place of residence.

He followed a series of questions to elucidate why the constable had had no curiosity as to the reason for Julie Lacoste's going to Chatham street to reside; where and how and from whom he first got the impression that there was a custom in the police department that the officer of the beat should go to court and give evidence in support of his superior officer's statement.

With these questions an hour and more was consumed, the questions being worked over and over again in every variety of phrase.

"Is it the custom for a police officer to come to court to support his superior officer and then to go into the box and testify contrary to that officer's interest?" Mr. Bradburn finally asked.

"It is not," replied the constable. "Did you not come to court to testify in behalf of the defendant Julie Lacoste, one of the police?"

"I did not. I came to tell the truth and nothing else, if I was called to the witness box."

"You came to testify for the defence?" "I came to tell the truth."

"But you did testify in the defendant's behalf, did you not?"

"I told the court nothing more."

"Did you not come prepared to give evidence to help this woman, and defeat the object of the police?"

"I did not come to court with such intention."

"Did you give the tiniest bit of evidence that would help the prosecution's case?"

"I cannot say that my evidence did assist the prosecution."

Then the witness was vigorously cross-questioned as to his grudge against Sergeant Walker, and declared that his spite had never been harbored. He had never formulated charges against Sergeant Walker before the Chief or any other authority. He had had no understanding to give evidence for the defence if not called by the prosecution; he had made no agreement with Mr. Higgins in this connection. He had not been told he would be called by the defence, but he had had reason to believe that he might be.

Then the examination reverted to the contents of Constable Claydars' letter to the commissioners, which was taken up sentence by sentence and word by word—the witness admitting that when he had been called to the box he had not been specifically requested to corroborate the statements of Sergeant Walker, which he held to be untrue; and that his cross-examination by Mr. Higgins, referred to as "severe"—the extent and scope of "severely" being analyzed—might not be so designated.

Explaining the general meaning of "severe" cross-examination, Mr. Bradburn presented his own position with the witness as an illustration—the kind of cross-examination requisite to draw answers from an unwilling, evasive witness.

"Do you call this a severe examination?" inquired the constable, incredulously, whereat the crowd laughed.

With respect to his reasons for not making formal complaint against Sergeant Walker, Constable Claydars said that he had not reported the matter to the Chief for the reason that the Chief already possessed the same information as himself, but chose to take no action; while it was not his duty to go to the commissioners with complaints, this being the function of the Chief. He had in 1897 reported Sergeant Walker to the Chief for imputing attempted blackmail to him. He had not reported Sergeant Walker on the ground of drunkenness, because if the Chief did not wish to take cognizance of facts, it would only be his word against Sergeant Walker's.

"Where would I be?" concluded the witness, an observation again applauded by the audience.

"If this occurs again," said the Mayor, "this inquiry will be continued with closed doors."

Incidentally Mr. Higgins raised the point at this stage that the rules did not provide for a constable laying complaints before the commissioners on subjects apart from such as might arise from an improper order to the constable himself to perform some specific and objectionable duty.

Continuing his statement, Constable Claydars said that he had not felt it his duty to prefer charges against Sergeant Walker when he saw the Chief close his eyes to that officer's misconduct. It was common knowledge on the force that Sergeant Walker was drunk on numerous occasions; the Chief had himself

Continued on Third Page.

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# The Police Investigation.

Continued from Second Page.

seen Sergeant Walker drunk on many occasions, and had neither suspended nor reported him. Others had knowledge of the Sergeant's intemperance and of the Chief's knowledge thereof—as he had stated in his communication to the commissioners, it was a matter of common notoriety.

Pressed by Mr. Bradburn for specific dates and particulars of the Chief's knowledge of ex-Sergeant Walker's intemperance, and also for a definition of the term "intoxicated," Constable Clarys defined the term he used as "continued intoxication," proceeding then to cite instances as requested.

In March, 1895, he had known Sergeant Walker to be seen in an intoxicated condition in front of the city hall. The Sergeant on this occasion, at about the evening, had been so intoxicated that the Chief could not fail to notice it. He had, indeed, turned and looked after him, the ex-Sergeant having staggered by.

To Mr. Bradburn's question as to why he had not reported the Sergeant's intoxication to the Chief on this occasion, the witness averred that such procedure appeared to him to be unnecessary, in view of the fact that the Chief was also a witness to the facts.

On another occasion, in December, 1896, the Chief had been in company with himself (Constable Clarys) on Pembroke street, when Sergeant Walker passed, in uniform, and supposedly on duty. The Sergeant turned and looked at Mr. Clarys, and the Chief said, "Good night," and passed on.

"How was he walking?" asked Mr. Bradburn.

"How was he walking?" repeated the witness. "Why, he was walking all over the sidewalk. He was taking up the whole sidewalk. There could be no question at all about his being intoxicated. I looked at the Chief, and the Chief looked at me. Then the Chief said, 'Foolish man, foolish man.' He then bade me good night and went home."

On another occasion, at 11 o'clock one night, witness deposed to having seen Sergeant Walker and the Chief going down Johnson street, the Sergeant being drunk and staggering. Mr. Bradburn wanted to know how many times he had seen ex-Sergeant Walker and the Chief walking together, and the witness could not reply definitely. Then the question was asked as to how many times the two had been seen by him walking together at night. Nor could he reply to this.

Asked as to whether he had not been aware that Chief Sheppard and Sergeant Walker had not been on good terms, the witness replied that he had only heard so recently.

"How long ago did you hear they had not been on good terms?" was the next question, and the reply given was "about three months—four perhaps."

"Aren't you aware that they have not been friends for a longer period than that?" was asked.

"No."

"Was the Sergeant in uniform on this occasion when you saw him walking with the Chief on Johnson street?"

"They were just taking a friendly walk together."

"I don't know anything more than that they were walking together and that Sergeant Walker was drunk."

"Any other occasions, now?" asked Mr. Bradburn.

In answer to the witness said that the late sergeant and also been drunk on the occasion of the Societies' Day celebration at Caledonia park on the 10th August last. Walker then was in plain clothes, and under the influence of liquor, though not inebriated, this being in the afternoon. His walk was unsteady and his speech thick. The Chief was also on the ground and acknowledged a salute from Walker as the latter passed.

He had spoken to the Chief on the subject of ex-Sergeant Walker's inebriety—indeed the Chief had introduced the subject. He could not state the exact date, but had been on duty at the time. The Chief had asked if he had seen the Sergeant, and on his replying in the negative, he said, "I hear he is on the drunk again." The Chief had also said that Walker was a great fool and would get himself into trouble through drink.

"The Chief enjoys the name of being a very kind-hearted man," added the witness, "the second time that Walker drank so much and was inebriated."

In concluding his direct testimony, Constable Clarys explained that he had not made any report to the Chief of ex-Sergeant Walker's continued intemperance for the reason that the Chief was fully cognizant of the facts as he was. He had not gone to the commissioners because the Chief was the senior officer and the proper one to take this course. He had not in the Lacoste case been specifically asked by ex-Sergeant Walker to corroborate his false statements, but had inferred that this was what was required of him when Walker had said "Clarys gets in the box."

The witness, examined by Mr. Higgins, Constable Clarys made it clear that he had told Chief Sheppard before being called as a witness in the Lacoste case that he could not corroborate Sergeant Walker's testimony; that he had lost his temper on the occasion through Walker having stated to the court that he (Clarys) was attempting to bring false charges against him out of spite; that his feeling then became one of natural resentment; and that no inducement whatever had been held out to him calculated to influence his evidence in favor of the defence in the Lacoste case.

The earlier occasion in which he had made a report to the Chief in regard to Sergeant Walker was in 1897. The sergeant had accused him of attempting to blackmail a woman on Chatham street known as Bianche, whom he had arranged to summon. The Sergeant had told him that he was to let the woman alone, and he had replied that he had told this woman he would summon her and he proposed to do so. He did secure the summons and the woman did not appear.

On the conclusion of Constable Clarys' examination, ex-Sergeant Walker again rose to address the commission. What it was that he intended to ask or suggest is not clear, the Mayor forestalling him with an order to be seated.

Mr. Higgins next announced that a number of witnesses had been summoned, some of whom would possibly substantiate Constable Clarys' statement now under investigation. These witnesses were then called by Mr. Bradburn in the order in which their names had been given to him.

Sergeant Hawton was the first. He explained that he had been a member of the Victoria police for four years or fifteen years, having been a shoemaker by trade, but having been at six years' experience on the rural police in Cornwall and three years' as a special constable.

"Have you ever seen the late sergeant, Mr. Walker, in an intoxicated condition in the presence of the Chief of Police?" asked Mr. Bradburn.

"I don't think I ever have," was the answer. The Sergeant then proceeded to explain that as he had the opposite watch, he had little opportunity of meeting Sergeant Walker and the Chief together. When Sergeant Walker was on duty, he (Sergeant Hawton) was off, and vice versa.

With reference to the Societies' Day incident, Sergeant Walker in the afternoon had been drinking but could not fairly be described as drunk. Sergeant Walker was not then on duty nor in uniform. This was in the afternoon. In the evening witness was off duty and saw nothing of Sergeant Walker.

"Then the cross-examination commenced. Mr. Higgins asked:

"Have you any reason to believe that the Chief of Police knew of Sergeant Walker's continued intemperance?"

"I don't consider that a proper question for me to answer," said the Sergeant.

"Have you ever had any conversations with the Chief of Police that would lead you to believe that he knew of Sergeant Walker's continued intemperance?"

"And I don't consider that a proper question for me to answer either," said the Sergeant.

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dent, Sergt. Walker in the afternoon had been drinking but could not fairly be described as drunk. Sergt. Walker was not then on duty nor in uniform. This was in the afternoon. In the evening witness was off duty and saw nothing of Sergt. Walker.

"Then the cross-examination commenced. Mr. Higgins asked:

"Have you any reason to believe that the Chief of Police knew of Sergt. Walker's continued intemperance?"

"I don't consider that a proper question for me to answer," said the Sergeant.

"Have you ever had any conversations with the Chief of Police that would lead you to believe that he knew of Sergt. Walker's continued intemperance?"

"And I don't consider that a proper question for me to answer either," said the Sergeant.

"Is it true that the inebriety of Sergt. Walker was notorious among the men of the force?" pursued Mr. Higgins.

The objection this time came spontaneously from Mr. Bradburn and the Mayor.

The question under investigation, the Mayor explained, was not with reference to Sergt. Walker's intemperance, but the Chief's positive knowledge of it.

"Did the Chief ever complain to you of Sergt. Walker's intemperance?" asked Mr. Higgins.

"No, I cannot say that he ever did. He has complained to me that he had not seen Sergt. Walker, and did not know why."

"And what did that mean?"

"I cannot say what it meant. It might be that he was away on the beats."

"Did the Chief ever say anything to you with regard to the Sergeant being drunk?"

"No."

"Did he ever complain to you of Sergt. Walker's neglect of duty?"

"As I've said, he has complained to me that he could not find Sergt. Walker—that he had not seen him for days. That might have been four or six months ago."

"Was it more than once?"

"It might have been."

The Sergeant being witness's senior officer he had not made it his business to investigate the matter as he would have felt his duty to do had it been a constable who was spoken of. The Sergeant was not one of those for whose conduct he was responsible.

"Did you ever see Sergt. Walker in an intoxicated condition at the city lock-up?" pursued Mr. Higgins.

"Don't remember—I don't think I have."

"Have you yourself seen Sergt. Walker drunk?"

"Yes, I have."

"When, and under what circumstances?"

"I don't remember having seen Sergt. Walker really drunk during the last two years. I have seen him drunk about five years ago. I have heard plenty about it since then."

"How many times do you remember having seen Sergt. Walker drunk during the time he was on the force?"

The witness could only recall two occasions on which he could have had reason to complain of the Sergeant as drunk. Sergt. Walker was off duty on both occasions, and he had made no report.

Detective George M. Perdue, sworn, declared that he had never seen Sergt. Walker intoxicated in the presence of the Chief; that he had never had any conversation with the Chief as to the conduct of the late Sergeant; that he had nothing to do with the sergeants or their work, his reports being made directly to the Chief, and that, indeed, he very rarely saw the sergeants at their work.

Detective Thomas Palmer followed. He too was asked by Mr. Bradburn the formal question:

"Did you ever see the late sergeant, Mr. Walker, intoxicated when in the presence of the Chief?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Did the Chief in conversation with you ever refer to the late Sergeant's habitual inebriety?"

"No, sir," and Detective Palmer stepped down.

In reply to the additional questions of Mr. Higgins, Detective Palmer said:

"I have seen Sergt. Walker drunk on different occasions. The Chief never complained to me, or discussed Sergt. Walker's shortcomings with me."

The two formal questions, in exactly the same form, were next propounded to Constable Edward Carter, a negative reply being given in each case.

that he was drinking altogether too much. That was all that had happened on this particular occasion; previous to this the Chief had twice asked him if he had seen Sergeant Walker in the course of his watch. The Chief had been looking for the Sergeant, and said that he had not seen him for three or four days. He had had no other conversation with the subject with the Chief of Police.

Constable Conlin's replies were negative in both cases.

To the first question when it came his turn, Constable Abbott replied: "I have seen Sergeant Walker pass the Chief while under the influence of liquor, and in such a manner, that the Chief could not help notice it."

"What do you mean by under the influence of liquor?" asked Mr. Bradburn.

"I mean drunk," said the constable.

The continued that the Chief could not fail to notice the Sergeant's condition; he himself had made no report on the subject, as he had not regarded it as part of his duty so to do.

As for the second half of the general question, on one occasion, in May or June last, the Chief had mentioned the matter of Sergeant Walker's intemperance. "I'm sorry for him, poor fellow," he remarked. "He's drunk half his time now."

Witness had said nothing in reply—it was nothing to do with him.

To the Mayor this witness said that Sergeant Walker was on duty when he appeared drunk before the Chief on the occasion he had alluded to.

Constable Munro had a negative reply for each question.

On the contrary, Constable Howelwyn responded affirmatively. He had twice seen the Sergeant in the presence of the Chief, when the men were going on watch at 8 in the evening, in the early spring of the present year. The Sergeant was in uniform and supposed to be on duty—he was taking charge of the watch going on. It was just outside of the police station, and the Chief came in as he was his habit. Witness had every reason to believe and to know that the Chief saw that the Sergeant was intoxicated. The Chief had said nothing to him on the subject, but the appearance of Sergeant Walker was sufficient to convince any man of the fact of his intoxication. Details were given of the two occasions on which the same thing had occurred. On one occasion witness had spoken to Constable Wood on the subject. He had not mentioned the matter to the Chief; nor had he reported the facts to the Chief—the Chief was there to see for himself.

As for the second question, the Chief had spoken to witness on Government street, near Mr. Marks' store, about six weeks ago, with reference to Sergeant Walker's conduct. He had regretted that Sergeant Walker was drinking so much. The conversation started through witness remarking that he might want to get away to go to the war in the Transvaal. The Chief had said that he would like to have him go; that if all the men were like him it would be a good thing for the city. It was then that he had regretted that Walker was "on the drunk."

"You have been in the army yourself, have you not?" asked Mr. Bradburn.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

"What—you haven't ever been a soldier?"

"No, sir."

"Well, in the navy, then?"

"I was in the marines at one time."

This answer induced a sharp reprimand to the witness, Mr. Bradburn claiming that his replies could only be given with a desire to fence and evade. The term "soldier" is held to cover all branches of the service—an eminent admiral having held that a sailor was a soldier in fact and effect. The cross-examination of Constable Howelwyn then proceeded upon whether he did not know that marines were adjutants of certain regiments in England—if he did not know that these adjutants rode horses—if he was not aware that all the marines were red coats.

In each case a quiet negative was the reply. As to the red coats, Mr. Bradburn asked:

"Did you not wear a red uniform when you were a marine?"

"No, sir, I was a blue marine."

"A blue marine," repeated Mr. Bradburn. "I've heard of Blue Point, but I never before heard of a blue marine."

The point of this cross-examination developed in the few following questions—that Constable Clarys had been in the R.M.L.I., not the same service as witness; that witness had not been in-

fluenced by their service connection in coming to his support; that he was a friend, but not the chum of Constable Clarys; that on the occasion of Constable Clarys' suspension he also had been suspended by Sergeant Walker; and that he had not cherished any spite against the Sergeant.

Constable Woods fully corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness as to having seen Sergeant Walker noticeably intoxicated in the presence of the Chief on three or four occasions at the station, when the watch was changing. The Chief had also referred to Sergeant Walker's intemperance in conversation with witness, this being about three weeks ago, when the question of resignations was first discussed.

"Might the Chief not have said that Sergeant Walker was not intoxicated?" inquired Mr. Bradburn.

"No, he did not," said Constable Woods decisively.

To Mr. Higgins the constable said that he had reported to the Chief with regard to seeing Sergeant Walker drunk at the Rock Bay hotel on the 3rd or 4th of March last. This came up in the conversation with the Chief as to Walker's drunkenness. The Chief had remarked that he had better say nothing about it—it might "get out."

As for Sergeant Walker's condition on Societies Day, he agreed with Sergeant Hawton and Constable Clarys—Sergeant Walker in his opinion had been undeniably drunk in the afternoon—he would so designate his condition. On each occasion when the Chief had seen the Sergeant drunk, the latter was going on duty in the charge of the new watch at 8 p.m.

He himself was a strict temperance man, but he did not go so far as to say a man was drunk simply because he had had a few drinks. He would have gone into the box and said anyone else was drunk who was in the condition he had seen Sergeant Walker in on Societies Day.

This concluding the evidence an adjournment was suggested. At the continuation of the hearing Mr. Bradburn suggested that "others might come forward."

The Mayor intimated that if they did they would be heard "in this particular matter, but not upon any other."

It was accordingly ordered that the investigation should proceed on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

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## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

Published by  
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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## THE WAR.

We are on the eve of stirring and critical events in Natal. The British are said to be ready to advance, and it is stated that a force of 3,000 Boers is advancing on Estcourt. The latter movement would, we suppose, be rather favorable than otherwise to our troops, because Col. Hildyard ought certainly to be quite capable of taking care of 3,000 Boers, and while they are south of Colenso there is a certainty that the railway will not be so destroyed that our relief column cannot use it, for the Boers will leave it intact so as to be able to retire before our troops.

The absence of news from Ladysmith would cause some anxiety if it were not that the line is now working from Mozambique to Lorenzo Marquez, which has direct connection with Pretoria. If the Boers had made any material progress towards the reduction of Ladysmith we should have heard about it. The Pretoria despatch of the 15th published in last night's Times bears evidence upon its face of having been manufactured very much nearer Victoria. We do not mean that the Times manufactured it, but simply that in these days of close censorship and extraordinary dearth of news, no one would wire from Pretoria rubbish about shells "turning the quiet darkness of the night into a lurid inferno." This is a pure piece of filling which might be written at any time and in any place.

The distressing incident of the armored train, in which young Churchill is concerned, was due wholly to the recklessness of our men and that contempt of danger, which is a splendid thing in battle, but leads to trouble in reconnaissances and matters of that kind. The loss of men is not great, and probably the death list will not be found to be long, but it is very sad to see fine fellows put hors de combat when there was really no good reason for them to be exposed to danger.

Our telegraph despatches give two estimates of the number of our men in the hands of the Boers at Pretoria. One of them puts the number at 1,352; the other gives it as 811. The latter goes so fully into details that it is probably official and therefore accurate. The number is smaller than we supposed. In fact the larger number is by no means greater than we would have expected.

## QUEBEC AND THE EMPIRE.

Events having brought it about that Canada has been called upon to take part in the great work of Imperial defence, the attitude of Quebec towards Imperial problems becomes of great interest. If we may judge from articles that have appeared in certain Quebec papers, and they are not all of the same political party, there may be some doubt if the people of that province fully share the aspirations and sentiments of their fellow Canadians of British origin. We do not mean that there is any lack of loyalty to the British crown, as loyalty has been hitherto understood, but there is unquestionably a failure to recognize what the other subjects of the Empire, as a rule, consider a new duty cast upon us by the development of the Imperial idea. We do not think this feeling is due to any preference for France, but is the natural outcome of conditions existing for upwards of a century, and purely local in their nature.

In the few years immediately following the cession of New France to Great Britain and while Gen. Murray was administering affairs, the anglicization of the scattered French population fairly and satisfactorily begun. Murray's policy

was gradually to substitute English laws and customs for those prevalent in the St. Lawrence valley, and in the archives of the British parliament are preserved much evidence that the effort was meeting with success. One of the French leaders testified before a committee of the House of Commons to the greater security felt under British laws and said that if they were allowed to continue in operation the people would gradually become accustomed to them and learn to esteem them. He also said that they were already regarded very favorably by the peasant classes of French. The opposition to Murray's policy came in the first instance from the seigniors, or the old Canadian noblesse. These men had all the arrogance which marked the aristocracy of old France during the last century. Their ideas may be gathered from the evidence given by one of them before the above mentioned committee. He said it was intolerable that gentlemen of position should have their affairs passed upon by juries composed of men who made shoes or sold goods at retail. It is quite reasonable to suppose that this exclusiveness struck a responsive chord in the breasts of the Tory aristocracy at that time in the ascendancy in England. At what stage in the negotiations the Roman Catholic clergy came upon the scene is not apparent from the records as preserved in the archives of the Imperial parliament, but so far as the evidence goes the original movement does not appear to have been inaugurated by the church, but to have been a struggle on the part of the noblesse against the democracy. The church has no occasion to interfere. Her rights were unimpaired. By the treaty with France, George III. promised that freedom of religious worship should be accorded to such of the French population as declined to avail themselves of the permission given them to leave the country, and that no new legislation was necessary to protect the church is shown by the fact that she retained all her influence and power among the French population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to which provinces the Quebec Act did not apply. The result of the agitation started by the noblesse was the restoration to the people of Quebec of the customs of Paris, which form the basis of the civil law of that province, and the preservation of French as an official language. Nothing is said about the language in the Quebec Act, if we remember aright; but later the language question became a disturbing element and after several experiments and changes the dual system of the B. N. A. Act was finally adopted. This system gives the people of Quebec greater advantages and privileges in respect to the use of their language than they ever enjoyed under any previous legislation.

The Quebec Act really established an imperium in imperio, and the ruling spirit in it was the Roman Catholic clergy, whose loyalty to the British crown was never questioned, being indeed strengthened by the fact that the French Revolution showed that religion was no longer safe under the flag of France. At one time there seemed to be a likelihood that the only place where the ancient Roman Catholic faith of France would be preserved by a people of French descent and speaking the French language would be Quebec. To the Roman Catholic clergy the Union Jack became the symbol of religious conservatism, and in the closing years of the last century it seemed as though only in the St. Lawrence valley and upon the gulf shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would be preserved the laws, language and religion which were the boast of Frenchmen before the revolution. We need not understand those matters in order to form a correct idea of the relation of the people of Quebec towards the Empire. Their unquestioned loyalty was based upon their conviction that British allegiance meant the preservation of all they held most dear. In other words, the dominant idea in Quebec was conservatism, no matter how political parties may have called themselves, and the sentiments of the people were never attuned to the note of Anglo-Saxon aggressiveness, or as we say nowadays "Expansion and Imperialism." Two centuries ago the ambition of the French adventurers was to establish on this continent an imperial domain under His Most Christian Majesty of France; but the rising tide of infidelity at home and of democracy everywhere, following upon the cession of New France to Great Britain, caused the Church to gather around her the small contingent of loyal friends, and first to hold fast what the bounty of the British parliament permitted them to enjoy, and second, gradually to extend the influence of their sacred religion and scarcely less sacred laws over as large an area as possible. The dream of French imperialism died, as far as Quebec was concerned, with Montcalm, and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon imperialism has not yet taken root in the minds of the great mass of the people.

Therefore it is easy to see that in decrying the loyalty of the people of Quebec we may be doing them a great injustice. If only a comparatively few of them share the Imperial instinct with English-speaking Canadians, we can understand why this may be so, and why to them the suggestion that the Dominion must hereafter take part in the wars of the Empire comes in the nature of a surprise. It is something which they have never thought of. It is directly opposed to the spirit of conservatism and isolation that has been cultivated for a century and more. Perhaps the greatest task before the statesmen of Canada is to reconcile the French to the obligations which attach to our relations to the Empire. It is a problem that will not become any the easier from being ignored. It is one that may be rendered infinitely more difficult by the excitement of racial distrust. We have formed a partnership with the people of Quebec, and it has become our duty to show them

that their interests are in all respects the same as ours. We have heard of late many severe things concerning their disloyalty, and a notable thing about it is that the rest of us did not up to a very recent date appreciate the full nature of the duty, which we charge them with disregarding.

## ISLAND MINES.

The wealth of the coal deposits on Vancouver Island is one of the established facts to be taken into account in connection with the development of the Pacific Northwest. No one pretends to put a value upon our coal deposits, for the very simple reason that it is impossible to approximate their extent. We know enough about them to feel assured that for a practically unlimited period they will meet any demand that may be made upon them. The possible expansion of our coal trade is beyond calculation, but in general terms it may be said to be equal to the requirements of all places likely to depend upon us for a supply. The supply of iron ore is extensive. How extensive it is remains to be demonstrated by thorough prospecting, but what is already settled is that the iron mines of Vancouver Island will at no distant date be a factor of very considerable industrial importance. The same observation holds good in reference to ores of copper and gold, with the additional fact that these have already entered into the producing stage. It is of these that we wish to speak more particularly to-day.

Metalliferous mining on Vancouver Island is rapidly getting on a business footing. Even two years ago the Doubtful Thomases were in the great majority. Some self-styled experts had condemned the whole Island. They represented the formation as so faulty that continuous deposits of ore were out of the question. About that time some experienced miners from other countries examined the Island deposits, and their conclusions were more encouraging. The Colonist printed some of them, and, characteristically enough of the city, it

as now appears likely, the profits will for the most part be paid to residents of other localities. Victoria will certainly derive great benefit from the trade to be built up.

We wish specially to speak to the business men of the city and all others interested in advancing the commercial prosperity of Victoria, in regard to the necessity of taking every necessary step to prevent as far as possible the diversion of Island trade to Mainland points. The danger is not an imaginary one. We had a paragraph from Vancouver yesterday to the effect that the business men of that city were endeavoring to arrange for a fast steamboat service to and from Comox. Victoria used to consider Comox, and the whole Island in fact, as its own exclusive ground. We must expect competition. This is the great point to be kept in mind. We cannot hope to prevent competition; therefore we ought to prepare ourselves to grapple with it. The best way to do this is to secure the early construction of a railway to the north end of the Island, with branches to the West Coast and a southern connection with the United States railways. This will place Victoria on a main highway of travel, which of itself will do more than anything else to help us hold trade.

The meteoric shower was hardly up to specification, and the comet which was to have accompanied it failed wholly to put in an appearance. Every part of the world has not been heard from, and it is quite possible that the shower may have been very marked in a locality from which we will never hear anything at all. Meteoric showers are always local, the reason being that the meteors are at no great elevation when they become heated sufficiently to be seen.

Mr. Chute, a Toronto Q. C., has been appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the complaints of the Slocan miners in regard to the alleged importation of alien labor. We do not object to such an appointment being made or to the proposed investigation;

## Diary of the War.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10—  
Kruger issues his ultimatum. Troops from India arrive at Ladysmith. Laine's Nest occupied by the Boers.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11—  
Orange Free State troops enter Natal.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 12—  
War formally declared by the Transvaal.  
FRIDAY, OCT. 13—  
Gen. Hoche with Boer force captures Bothas Pass. Capt. Nesbitt's armored train captured by the Boers. Col. Fitz Clarence checks Boer advance near Mafeking.  
SATURDAY, OCT. 14—  
Mafeking invested by the Boers. Fighting near Mafeking and Spitzfontein. Boers occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle. Kimberley invested by the Boers. Boers occupied Newcastle.  
SUNDAY, OCT. 15—  
Boers repulsed at Spruitfontein. Vryburg occupied by the Boers. Boers repulsed near Mafeking.  
MONDAY, OCT. 16—  
Boers advance on Glencoe. Boer repulse at Mafeking reported. Boers invade Rhodesia.  
TUESDAY, OCT. 17—  
Armored train repulses Boers near Kimberley. Desultory outpost skirmishes near Glencoe.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18—  
Engagement at Acton Holmes and Leicester, in Natal.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 19—  
Boers blow up bridges at Fourteen Streams and Modder River. Natal Carabiniers and Border Mounted Rifles engage the Boers near Ladysmith.  
FRIDAY, OCT. 20—  
Battle of Talana Hill (Glencoe)—Boers defeated.  
SATURDAY, OCT. 21—  
Battle of Blandsburg—Boers defeated. Engagement near Mafeking—British successful. Outposts at Glencoe engaged. Armored train engages the Boers near Kimberley.  
TUESDAY, OCT. 24—  
British artillery engages the Boers on Newcastle road. Bombardment of Mafeking begun. Col. Turner defeats the Boers near Kimberley.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25—  
Gen. White disperses the Boers at Rietfontein. Gen. Symons died from his wound.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 26—  
Gen. Buller effected a junction with Gen. White.  
FRIDAY, OCT. 27—  
Brilliant and successful sortie from Mafeking.  
MONDAY, OCT. 30—  
Gen. White has indecisive engagement at Ladysmith. Surrender of Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and a mountain battery to the Boers.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 2—  
Gen. White defeats Orange Free State forces at Bester's Hill. A Boer force enters Cape Colony at Bethulie. Colenso evacuated by the British, who retire to Estcourt.  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3—  
British defeated the Boers in an engagement near Ladysmith. Heavy Boer losses reported.

received considerable quiet censure for so doing. We were told that it was wrong to create the impression that profitable mines could be found on this Island. Even a month or two ago, when editorial mention was made of the prospects of the Lenora mine at Mount Sicker, several of our citizens declared it was a prostitution of the columns of the paper. We mention these things to show how very slow our own people have been to believe that any good thing could come out of our local Nazareth. During the last year there has been a very great change in public sentiment, however, and now we think most people have arrived at the conclusion that the metalliferous mines of the Island will become very important in the near future. A few people have shown their faith by their investments, but as a rule most of the money that is going into the development of properties comes from other localities. It is no part of our province to criticize the action of the majority of our own people in this particular, for each man has a perfect right to employ his surplus capital exactly as he pleases, and the Colonist will not presume to tell him that he does wrong. We only mention the matter because it shows that if mining on the Island proves as profitable

but it does occur to us that the time when an inquiry should have been instituted was before the eight-hour law was passed. Of course the Dominion government was not called upon to make any such investigation, for it had nothing to do with the legislation. The inquiry ought to have been set on foot by the provincial government. If it had been, there would have been no interruption of work in the Slocan, and next year we would have been able to get legislation that would have been fully satisfactory to all concerned.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her dearest possession. Good looks, good times, happiness, love and its continuance depend on her health. Almost all the sickness of women is traceable directly or indirectly to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles of this kind are often neglected because a very natural and proper modesty keeps women away from physicians, whose insistence upon examination and treatment is generally as useless as it is common. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do more for them than 50 doctors in 100. It will do more than the hundredth doctor can unless he prescribes it. It is a prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for thirty years has been chief consulting physician of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y.

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"Were you deeply interested?"  
"Not in the races. But whenever young Mr. Comox mentioned 'Jaff' I couldn't tell whether he was talking yacht or German dialect."—Washington Star.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you.

Good races at Colwood Saturday, 18th. Take E. & N. train at 2 p.m.

Matinee to-day at Victoria theatre at 2:15; doors open at 1:30. Jules Graus' Opera Company in "Paul Jones." Charming Minnie Emmett in title role. Tickets (unreserved) on sale at Victoria Book Store up to 1 o'clock; after that at theatre box office. Children, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents.

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ATLIN, B. C.  
Agents in Victoria: J. F. FOULKES & CO.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees south.

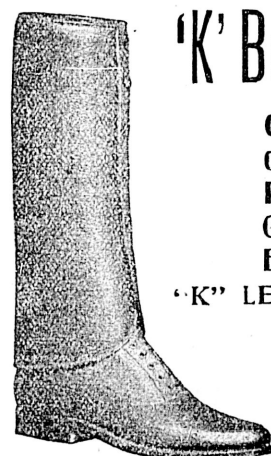
Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00.

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JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. have removed to their new premises, No. 115 Government street, where will be found the largest stock of Sporting Goods in the Province. Telephone No. 663.



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## VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Saturday, Nov. 18.		Sunday, Nov. 19.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
6:45 a.m.	8.4 feet.	7:30 a.m.	8.5 feet.
9:10 a.m.	8.3 feet.	10:03 a.m.	8.4 feet.
2:45 p.m.	9.7 feet.	3:00 p.m.	9.2 feet.
5:30 p.m.	2.2 feet.	10:00 p.m.	2.5 feet.

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District Managers.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.  
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty, I will take it.  
If you have none I will make it.  
Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.  
Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.  
Drink "Hond," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Air Tight Stores, perfect beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's.  
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.  
Mr. and Mrs. Kosche have removed their hair store to 55 Douglas street.

Golf—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

You boil potatoes but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HONDI."

Fountain Pens—A really good fountain pen for \$1.25. Coin refunded if not satisfactory. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Workmen Protest.—A resolution has been passed by the Trades and Labor Council setting forth that agents of the Silver-Lead Miners' Association are in the United States offering miners \$4.00 a day, and protesting against this alleged importation of laborers.

Cape Nome Robberies.—Shortly before the steamer Alpha left Cape Nome on her return to Victoria several robberies occurred. Late in October Mrs. Florence Shaw, a restaurant keeper, was relieved of a satchel containing \$1,700 in gold nuggets, coin and currency and a draft for \$1,500 on New York, and James B. Stair, the owner of the Anvil saloon, who was robbed of \$800 on the same day.

To Discuss Arrangements.—A meeting in connection with the proposed musical festival, inclusive of the oratorio of "The Messiah," under the direction of Mr. F. Victor, and for the benefit of the "Mansion House widows" and orphans' fund, is to be held in the council chamber at the city hall on Monday next at 4 p.m. Citizens generally are invited to attend—not merely those to whom special invitations have been addressed.

Victoria Hunt Club steeplechase at Colwood Saturday, 15th. B. & N. special train leaves 2 p.m.

Popular Concert.—Those desirous of spending an hour or two in a very pleasant way should not fail to go to Temperance hall to-night and see the Juvenile Templars' entertainment. The hall was crowded last Tuesday when first presented and in response to the vote taken by the audience on that occasion, which was almost unanimous, it is being repeated to-night. The whole programme will be given in its entirety consisting of fancy drills, mock parliament, the Whitecaps' entertainment, songs, choruses, recitations, etc., all of a most interesting character.

Just Arrived.—A large assortment of Ebony Goods, Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Cloth Brushes and Dusters. See our window. Fawcett's Prescription Drug Store, 49 Government street.

Lawrence Was Lucky.—Police Magistrate Hall had the duty of imposing punishment upon Edward Lawrence in both the city and provincial police court yesterday. Lawrence being the busy thief arrested by Sgt. Redgrave and Special Officer Palmer the previous evening, under circumstances related in yesterday's Colonist. For the theft of a mackintosh from Morris Marks' premises, a term of three months' imprisonment was ordered in the city court; while the stealing of a watch from the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, brought as its sequel a sentence of four months from the provincial police court.

Electric Light Fittings.—

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The charge of breaking into and entering the A.O.U.W. hall was withdrawn, and Lawrence was himself prepared to admit that he "got off lucky, all things considered."

New Hours.—Hereafter the street cars will commence running at 9 on Sunday mornings instead of 8, which was the schedule hour during the summer months on account of the B. & N. excursions.

Matinee to-day at Victoria theatre at 2:15; doors open at 1:30. Jules Grant's Opera Company in "Paul Jones." Charming Minnie Emmett in title role. Tickets (unreserved) on sale at Victoria Book Store up to 1 o'clock; after that at theatre box office. Children, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents.

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Sealers and Sailors.—The annual service for sealers and sailors at First Presbyterian church will be held on Sunday evening next, the Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. The service will be largely of a musical character. A special service of song entitled "Under the Bethel Flag" will be sung by the choir of thirty voices under Mr. Brown. The service of song contains a number of solos and duets which will be given by prominent members of the choir.

New Machinery.—The Columbia Flouring Mills Co., at Enderby, B.C., have just completed the installation of the most modern machinery obtainable, the enormous demand for their different grades of flour obliging them to double their capacity. They now claim to have the best equipped mills on the Pacific Coast, and in consequence the grades of flour turned out will be even better than heretofore. R. P. Rihet & Co., Ltd., are the agents at Victoria.

Salvation Army Visitor.—Brigadier Howell, who for the past two years has been in command of the Salvation Army forces throughout the Kootenay and Coast districts, is paying his farewell visit to Victoria, and leaves almost immediately for the East. He will conduct the meetings at the barracks to-night and all day Sunday. The Brigadier is a good speaker, quite a musician and a universal favorite. The meetings, it is expected, will be of unusual interest.

Hypnotists Coming.—Of the Flints, who appear at the Victoria theatre each night next week, with the exception of Thursday, the Missoula, Mont., Democrat says: "As predicted by Manager Miller on Monday last, that the Flints would turn away from the scene. As with their elders, the budding members of society enjoyed a supper, over which as much pain and care had been bestowed as on the evening previous. The programme kept the young dancers busy until midnight, and then the floor was cleared for the older ones, who spent a couple of pleasant hours."

Not Pretty But Valuable.—Since the arrival down of the steamer Alpha from the new territory of the North, a very considerable quantity of Cape Nome gold has found purchasers in this city, at the banks and at Challoner & Mitchell's. It is not pretty gold by any means—neither red gold nor yellow gold, but the dirtiest, most unattractive imitation of iron filings that a person could imagine. It has all been collected and saved with quicksilver, and some idea of its character may be gathered from the announcement that it is so dirty that even quicksilver fails to save a considerable portion. There is no coarse gold in the lot disposed of here—and there are no nuggets. For all that it is gold well worth the winning, for it leads even the Bonanza creek product in standard of fineness and value.

The Facts Are Against Him.—When Ah Lucy appeared in the city police court yesterday, and was promptly convicted of supplying liquor to Indians, he was quite positive upon the side issue that he had never before felt the hand of justice. He had been in jail before, and he asked that his previous good character should be taken into consideration and himself restored to liberty. The court held, however, that a good character is something that will bear the test of inquiry, and an adjournment for sentence until to-day was ordered so that the police might look up the prisoner's record. They have done so, and will be able to report to-day that he has served time on four previous occasions. From which it may be surmised that Ah Lucy will not escape as easily as he had hoped to.

"THE TWO VAGABONDS"

Not Up to the Usual Standard of the Grau Operas—Two Performances To-day.

The Grau Opera Company rendered "The Two Vagabonds" last evening at the Victoria theatre to a very good house. The opera is a very poor sort of an affair, with very little worth anything apart from some little comic dialogues. Lacques Strop (Stanley Felche), a pretty slumber song and chorus, and a graceful cotillon, there is nothing in the whole production beyond a poor average. The opera was very prettily staged, and it is seldom that a more beautiful picture is presented than that at the close of the second act. Miss Minnie Emmett in the role of Rosalie had the place of honor so far as singing and costume went, and she filled her part very well indeed. Miss Louise Moore was Fanchon, an inn-keeper's wife. She is much too young for such a role, but she was graceful in it, and showed better judgment than usual in her make-up. What little singing she had to do was well done. The remainder of the cast call for no special mention.

A matinee will be given to-day, at which "Paul Jones" will be repeated, and to-night the company will close their very successful week with "The Gondoliers."

## CARBOLIC: VETERINARY: SALVE.

Is an excellent remedy for all Flesh Wounds, Old Sores and Hoof Diseases in horses and cattle. It is invaluable for suppurating boils, abscesses and skin diseases generally, destroying the life of all parasitic germs, whether animal or vegetable. It is very cleaning and soothing, and a rapid healer. 50c per box.

**C. H. BOWES & CO.,**  
CHEMISTS, Etc.  
100 Government Street. Near Yates.  
EVERYTHING IN DRUGS.

**The Children**  
**Have Their Turn**

Fancy Dress Ball at the Assembly Hall Last Evening.

Pretty Costumes and Lots of Them Make a Charming Scene.

Those who went into ecstasies over the charity ball on Thursday evening should have been at Assembly hall last night, when the children and the young ladies and gentlemen who in the seasons to come will grace ball rooms with their presence, had their turn to enjoy themselves. Those who suggested the "Cinderella," as the children's ball has been christened, struck a happy and popular idea. Never has there been a prettier and more enjoyable affair, not only for the children and young folks who took part, but also for the several hundred "grown ups" who were there as spectators and chaperones. The large hall, still retaining the decorations upon which so much care had been bestowed for the hospital ball, was crowded to the doors, although the spectators left lots of room in the centre for the little ones to dance in. And dance they did, and enjoy themselves, too. The programme included all the popular dances, which the participants danced with a vigor and enthusiasm described by everyone as eclipsing anything in the decorative line British Columbia had ever heard of.

The fame of those supper room decorations, spread abroad by those who had been at the ball on Thursday evening, took quite a large number of adults to the party last evening for no other purpose than to see what it could be that had been so enthusiastically described by everyone as eclipsing anything in the decorative line British Columbia had ever heard of.

They saw the little fairyland—they, too, held their breaths with delighted amazement—and they were then prepared to join in the popular verdict.

It wasn't only that the supper room decorations were so complete and so eminently artistic—they were unique and original, graceful and quite sufficient. The room in its smilax and chrysanthemums and ferns, was itself a picture. The blending of the hospital colors and the use of the hospital cross was clever, sixteen tiny undyed assentive; and each of the sixteen individual party tables reflected the same care and taste in its arrangement as though it had been set in a private dining room for a private party of critical guests whom the hostess had delighted to honor.

When it is known that Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, the energetic and popular hostess of the young president of the hospital, had with her daughter, Miss Goodwin, spent practically the days and nights of three weeks in decorations of this department, and that they had employed all the resources of their well known skill in making the result perfection, some conception may be formed of the magnitude of the work involved as well as of the beauty of its completion—for in such respects the ladies names have few competitors in the Pacific Northwest.

In the matter of the general decorations special credit must be given to Mrs. Eldsen and to her daughters, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Appleby, Mrs. Tarkins, Mrs. S. Leiser, Mrs. C. F. Todd, as well as to the horticultural nursery and to Mr. Dodds, for much appreciated loans of plants and flowers.

Mrs. Pemberton and Mrs. Burton played an important part in making the decorations of the ball room what they were; while Mrs. Richard Jones had been most useful in the arrangement of the dressing room; and Mrs. H. Granville Smith, Mrs. Walter Langley, Miss Keefe, and a few co-workers had earned the heartiest thanks for themselves by providing an additional drawing room at the right of the front entrance—a drawing room abounding in cosy nooks and secluded corners; a little jewel of a dressing room, with its soft lights, convenient screens, and abundance of silken cushions.

The smoking, card, dressing rooms, etc., were all effectively decorated and conveniently played, so that fault-finding was an unheard-of discord in the merry festival.

Throughout the evening of the ball the ladies of the Auxiliary were assisted in the reception and entertainment of their guests by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M.J.P., the president of the general directorate; Vice-President A. C. Flumerfelt, Messrs. C. A. Holland, J. S. Yates, Joshua Davies, and Dr. Hasell and by a floor committee composed of Messrs. H. M. Grahame, A. T. Goward, B. Vanderzucht, A. J. Dallin and H. Mackett. The ladies of the reception committee were Mrs. Prior, Mrs. H. Granville Smith, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. James Dunsmyre, Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. Hasell, as in the preliminary arrangements, making herself thoroughly useful, indeed indispensable everywhere.

The patrons, whose hearty appreciation of the hospital and its work was attested by their presence and cordial support, were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, the captains and officers of Her

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MOSS STREET, large house and grounds.

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WE STILL GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

\$25 PATTERN HATS, cut to ..... \$20 00  
29 PATTERN HATS, cut to ..... 15 00  
17 PATTERN HATS, cut to ..... 14 50  
15 PATTERN HATS, cut to ..... 12 00  
12 PATTERN HATS, cut to ..... 9 00

\$30 JACKETS, cut to ..... \$22 50  
20 JACKETS, cut to ..... 15 00  
18 JACKETS, cut to ..... 13 00  
15 JACKETS, cut to ..... 11 00  
12 JACKETS, cut to ..... 9 00

OTHERS IN SAME RATIO.

Ladies' Flannelette and Plaid Blouses mercilessly reduced—Prices from 50 Cents up. Keep warm. Keep comfortable.

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STERLING GOODS \* STERLING VALUES

Keep Your Husband

IN THE WAY OF AMUSEMENT.

Standing Room Only at the Flint Show Last Evening.

Democrat, Missoula, Mont.

As predicted by Manager Miller on Monday last that the Flints would turn away from the scene. As with their elders, the budding members of society enjoyed a supper, over which as much pain and care had been bestowed as on the evening previous. The programme kept the young dancers busy until midnight, and then the floor was cleared for the older ones, who spent a couple of pleasant hours."

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Overcoats and Suits.

Come in and let us overcoat and suit you. Both can be done well here, and you'll get a dollar or two more change, and a dollar or two more value than you can find elsewhere.

There is no use of wearing an overcoat that hangs as if it had a brick in each pocket, because we can sell you one of the right kind, the comfortable kind, and at a money-saving price.

Overcoats, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.  
Suits, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.  
Boys' Overcoats, \$2.50 to \$4.50.  
Boys' Reefers, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Price, fit and wear guaranteed or your money back.

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We aim to keep ahead in this department.

Just marked off and in stock to-day.

WESTSIDE IS THE RIGHT SIDE FOR GOATS.

SPECIAL LINES.

Genuine Irish Blue Serge Suits, } \$18  
EVERLASTING WEAR.

Whipcord Covert Overcoat, } 14  
SILK LINED THROUGHOUT.

Brown and Blue Beaver Overcoats.  
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The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO... OR TO...

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WEILER BROS. IS THE ONLY

EXCLUSIVE HOUSE-FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT

IN BBITISH COLUMBIA.

WEILER BROS. are in a position, with their extensive and well assorted stocks to furnish Cottages, Houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, and the modern "PALATIAL HOMES" of Victoria and the Province of B. C.

See our Showrooms, or write for information to

WEILER BROS., Government and Broughton Sts.

FINE JOB WORK AT THE COLONIST.







If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Berton and it won't take you long to decide.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

### COLUMBIA.

Columbia, Nov. 13.—The report published on the 10th inst. as to a rich strike on the 200-foot level in the Winnipeg mine, Wellington camp, has drawn a great deal of attention to that property. The find is certainly a remarkable one, the ore being at least fifty feet wide, and very probably much more than that. At a point 130 feet north of the shaft the cross-cut runs into a solid body of pyritic copper ore, which will undoubtedly give excellent returns in copper and gold.

Mr. Donald A. Ross, superintendent of the Sator group in Camp McKinnay, left for the Republic in the company of his brother, Mr. Hugo Ross, of the firm of Fox & Ross, mining brokers, Toronto, and of Mr. Hugh Sutherland, managing director of the Dominion Copper Company. He reports that the Sator, which adjoins the Cariboo on the south-west, is one of the most promising properties in Camp McKinnay. The Sator includes six full claims and two fractions. Development work is being done on the Sator, but the Rover, Diamond, Toledo, Snowshoe, Bellevue and Bellevue and Alice fractions have as yet had little money spent upon them. The total width of the vein between walls, and in it are four rich stringers of pay streaks. Assays have shown from \$1 to \$50 in gold. The dip is 70 degrees to the north. The Sator is a free milling and concentrating proposition. The country rock is an altered diabase, the formation lying north and south, and as is almost invariably the case in the Cariboo, all mineral-bearing lodes cut it almost at right angles.

Twenty men are at work, and the main shaft is down 87 feet, with a 25-foot cross-cut. The machinery of the mine consists of a Jencks steam hoist, steam drill, and a No. 5 Cameron pump. Surface water has been a little troublesome. The two drill companies are working, and the cost of little hereafter. The main line of the Columbia and Western railway passes within four miles of the dump, and at 600 feet lower elevation. The Sator is 4,000 feet above sea level. There has been snow on the ground for the past month.

The forthcoming prospectus of the Dominion Copper Company should make pleasant reading for its numerous stockholders in Eastern Canada. The six properties owned by the company in Phoenix camp are all turning out better than was predicted. Tenders for a heavy contract of machinery have been invited, and the order will be placed as soon as possible. The five drill companies and steam hoist on the Brooklyn is to be transferred to the Rawhide, and the Steamwinder steam hoist is to go to the Idaho. A 20 drill compressor is to be bought, which will serve both the Brooklyn and Steamwinder, while each will receive a powerful steam hoist. The shaft on the Brooklyn is 250 feet deep, and all in one except for a 25-foot horse at 60 feet from the surface. The Steamwinder incline shaft followed the ore to the 150-foot level, when the vein dipped back. The shaft is down 102 feet, and a cross-cut will be run to cut it.

The spur line from the Columbia & Western, at Elkins, is graded right to the dumps of the mine, and the steel should be laid by next week. When this shall have been done trial shipments will be made to the smelting works at Trail. Ultimately, however, all smelting must be local, the ore being too low grade to bear a long, costly haul as now. The Dominion Copper Company's mines in Phoenix is 3.5 to 4 per cent of copper, and \$4 to \$5 of gold.

The company intends using coal from the Crow's Nest mines to run the hoist; it will cost \$8 a ton delivered.

According to the latest report made by Mr. Frank Robbins, M.E., the manager, the average of all assays of Brooklyn-Steamwinder ore is \$11.27, allowing 13 cents a pound for the copper contents. He says further, there are five or six lodes running across Phoenix camp, but that the full width of these lodes are not profitable ore.

The Brooklyn and Idaho are upon the same lode, and the Steamwinder and Rawhide is upon a third. The Brooklyn lode has been cross-cut at the surface in several places, and also at 150 feet in the Brooklyn shaft, and has thereby been proved to be 100 feet wide. On the Idaho he same vein is 150 feet wide.

Assays from the Last Mine in the Sunnyside camp are very satisfactory. The latest gave \$23.15 gold, \$1.51 silver and \$12.54 in copper at 10 cents. This total of \$37.20 was obtained from a general sampling of a 4 foot vein, taken at the bottom of a surface trench. The vein is said to be almost vertical and a tunnel less than 100 feet in length should be cut to it and give a good deal of stopping ground. Mr. V. G. Quibby, of Seattle, is the principal owner.

Dr. R. Bell, assistant director of the geological survey, has returned from a careful examination of Phoenix and Summit camps. It is understood that he was favorably impressed although he declined to say much. As to the geology of the region, Dr. Bell says it is but little understood.

Dr. Bell, even by the officers of the geological survey. The mines seem to be near the contact of lime bearing rocks and a greenstone eruptive, the nature of which has not yet been determined.

Assessment work is being done on the Bonita claim, on an observation mountain overlooking Columbia. In every direction on clear evenings the camp fires of the miners doing their assessment are to be seen flickering cheerfully through the gloom. As the surface showings are in many cases most promising, there can be little doubt that a fair proportion will be shipped in a year or so. When this is the case other smelters besides those now building must be built to handle the output of the district. Any smelting works properly laid out and managed economically and with skill should return at least 10 per cent a year on the investment.

It is rumored that the C. P. R. intend taking over the Columbia & Western from the Dominion on November 17. As the company do so regular passenger trains will be run as far as Greenwood. Although the contractors have been very obliging in the matter of trains, taking everything in-

## LOCAL NEWS.

to consideration, the cities in the Boundary will receive the regular service, as no doubt local rates will fall very appreciably. But after all local rates are not as important to the well being of the district, for the present at least, as the through rates. Our merchants are getting their stocks from Winnipeg and Toronto and a low through rate is very necessary.

Mr. D. A. Ross, superintendent of the Sator Bay mine, in Camp McKinnay, is in the city. He believes his camp is to become a great producer, but at present, owing to lack of railway facilities, it is somewhat expensive work developing properties at that point at present.

A large force of men have been set to work by the C. P. R. upon the spur track from Columbia to the new Granby smelter, on the North Fork of the Kettle river. The line will cross at or about the dam which is being built one mile above the works.

The Steamwinder has mineralized cappings that can be traced for a width of 250 feet, but there are several faults and dislocations. The two lodes are parallel, and the side lines of the group are not over 200 feet apart. The Rawhide is almost a mile distant from the others, and has a vein 80 feet wide.

Not His Hotel.—Mr. J. E. Day, proprietor of the Esquimaux hotel, writes to contradict the published report that the watch found on the sailor from the bark Yosemite was stolen from his place. Nothing of the sort, he says, has occurred there.

Soldiers Entertain.—At the drill hall last evening the members of No. 3 Company held their annual smoker, and had a jolly good time, the invited guests voting the "boys" first class entertainers. The evening was spent in song, music and recitations.

International Mechanics.—The International Mechanics' Club held their fifth weekly meeting on Thursday in the club rooms at the Central hotel. Mr. Hutchinson, the president, gave a very interesting lecture on static electricity, making numerous experiments with electrical apparatus.

Boys' Brotherhood.—The organization of the Victoria branch of the Boys' Brotherhood was held last evening, the officers elected being: President, Master Moss; secretary, Master Grant; vice-president, E. Fawcett. The boys are making arrangements to furnish a gymnasium.

Certainly Not True.—Referring to the discovery of still another case of smallpox in that city, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says the victim became exposed to the disease in Victoria. As there has not been a single case of smallpox here for many months, there can be no truth in the statement.

First of the Season.—The members of Far West Lodge K. of P. last evening gave the first of a series of social dances, such as proved so enjoyable last season. There were between sixty and seventy couples present and a very pleasant evening was spent. Messrs. Frank Le Roy, D. T. Barnhardt and L. Oliver composed the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Take E. & N. special at 7 p.m. Saturday, 18th, for Victoria. Club races at Colwood park.

Drill hall this evening.

PERSONAL.

J. P. Whitney, of Bennett, is at the Driford.

D. W. Brogan, of Seattle, is at the New England.

## Finance and Commerce

New York, Nov. 17.—The stock market had to absorb a very large volume of selling to take profits on yesterday's rise during the early hours of to-day's trading. The tone of the market for the rest of the day was rather dull and listless in spite of aggressive strength by a few prominent stocks and notable advances by a number of rather obscure securities. Closing quotations:

Am. Tob.	118 1/2
Am. Sugar	49 1/2
Algonquin	13 1/2
A. T. & S. F., all paid	23 1/2
B. & O.	54 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	88 1/2
Can. Pac.	158 1/2
C. & O.	28
C. B. & N.	13 1/2
C. & N. W.	100
C. R. I. & P.	114 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	120 1/2
Can. Tob. com.	43 1/2
Can. Gas, N. Y.	104 1/2
Colo. Ind. and P.	63 1/2
C. C. C. & St. P.	60 1/2
D. L. & W.	101 1/2
D. & H.	122 1/2
D. & M. P.	13 1/2
Fed. Steel	58 1/2
Gen. Elec.	126
J. C.	123 1/2
Manhattan	130 1/2
Mo. Pac.	49
Met. Traction	101 1/2
Nor. Pac. com. new	55 1/2
N. P. pfd.	137 1/2
N. Y. C. & H.	13 1/2
N. Y. L. E. & W.	43 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.	25 1/2
Pac. Mail	47 1/2
Pac. Steel	57 1/2
P. & R., all paid	21 1/2
Pullman	102 1/2
Sou. Ry. com.	43 1/2
Sou. Pac.	116
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	17 1/2
U. S. Leather	100 1/2
Union Pac. com.	102 1/2
Wabash	8 1/2
W. U.	82 1/2
W. V.	102 1/2
Can. Cable in Montreal	97 1/2
C. P. R. in London	118 1/2

Bar silver 58 1/2c. Mexican dollars 47 1/2c. Silver certificates 58 1/2c. @ 59 1/2c. Copper firm; brokers 17c., exchange 17c. @ 17 1/2c. Lead firm; brokers \$1.40, exchange \$1.00 @ 1.05. Tin unsettled, straits \$28. Plates quiet. Spelter dull; domestic \$4.50 @ 4.60. Rosin steady. Turpentine quiet. Pip iron steady: Northern \$20 @ 24, Southern \$19.50 @ 24.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Wheat closed—Dec. 67 1/2c., May 71 1/2c. Corn—Dec. 31 1/2c., Jan. 31 1/2c., May 32 1/2c. Oats—Dec. 22 1/2c., May 24 1/2c.

## Shares and Produce.

(Furnished by J. T. McKillop, Broker.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.				
Wheat	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	71 1/2	71 3/4	70 3/4	71 1/2
Dec.	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
May	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Dec.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Port—				
Jan.	9.45	9.47 1/2	9.45	9.47 1/2
Dec.	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.00

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.				
Am. Sugar	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
C. B. & Q.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Manhattan	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
People's Gas	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am. Tob.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
A. T. & S. F. pfd.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
P. P. pfd.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
T. C. & L.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
A. T. & S. F. com.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
L. & S.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
B. R. T.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
P. P. com.	50 1/2	50	50	50 1/2
A. S. W. com.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

Band Concert.—Following is the programme of the promenade concert to be given by the Fifth regiment band at the Drill hall this evening:

Overture—"Smiles and Tears"—Conrad Selection fr. "Little Christopher Columbus"—Kerker Caprice—"Little Wag-Tail"—Ellenberg Waltzes (in Italian style)—"La Serenata"

(a) March of Salon—"The Buttery's Ball"—Reeves

(b) Intermezzo fr. "Cavalleria Rusticana"—Mascardi

"Danger Rhapsody"—Zandbar—Gilder

March—"The Maple Leaf Forever"—Arr. Finn

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER.

A copy has reached us of the first number of the Young People's Paper, published by T. J. Shank & Co., at Kingston, Ont. This journal is intended to be to the young folks of Canada what the Youth's Companion or Harper's Young People is to those of the United States, so far as the much lower price—half a dollar a year—will permit. The number before us contains an interesting selection of short stories, anecdotes, accounts of travel and adventure, dates, accounts of natural science, bits of useful information, and other matter especially suited to the youthful mind. In an article addressed to parents particular stress is laid on the importance of seeing that their children are supplied with something better than the trashy and degrading literature so common at the present day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Col. Evans Given Toronto Command.—Application for Lunatic Murderer—Sloven Miners' Complaint.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—R. C. Clute, of Toronto, has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the complaints of Kootenay miners that aliens are being imported into British Columbia to take the places of the striking miners.

Application has been made to the minister of justice for the release of A. G.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Collier's Weekly says that a provident plumber, on leaving his home for a holiday with his family, placed a placard just inside the hall door couched in the following language:

"To burglars or those intending to burglarize. All my plated jewellery and other valuables are in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but second-hand clothing and similar matter too bulky to remove, on which you would realize comparatively little. The keys are in the left-hand top drawer of the sideboard. If you doubt my word, you will also find there a check to bearer for \$5, which will remunerate you for the loss of time and disappointment. Please wipe your feet on the mat, and don't spill any candle grease on the carpets."

SCHOOL GIRLS' NERVES.

Many a pale, weak school girl, suffering the evil effects of an exhausted nervous system and thin, watery blood, has been restored to the vigor and buoyancy of robust health by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. The healthful glow of the cheek and the brightness of the eye tell of the building up process which is taking place in the body.

Victoria Hunt Club races at Colwood, Saturday, 18th. Take B. & N. train.

3c and 6c a bottle. All druggists.

Poor health has probably caused more business failures than bad management. The slight illness that you neglect now may make a failure of your whole life.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt brings success through health. Taken daily, it will keep your system in perfect health, fit to withstand all attacks of disease.

Robert Hall has severed his connection with the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co., having been appointed the representative at Skagway of the C. P. N. Co. He is a hustler and will get lots of business for the company.

## Distant Shoppers.

Every day we receive very flattering letters from 'British Columbia,' 'The North-West,' 'Nova Scotia,' etc., which show that our mail department is a great success.

Whatever the need—in Jewelry or Watches, a Collar Button or a Cabinet of Silver, a Silk Guard or a Diamond Ring, you will find it perfectly satisfactory.

Write us for a Catalogue. We prepay all express charges, and refund money in full if you are not perfectly satisfied. You have all to win and nothing to lose.

## RYRIE BROS.,

118, 120, 122, 124 Yonge Street, TORONTO. Established 1854.

## Top of the Heap!



For Purity and Savoriness

## Pommery BRIGHT CHEWING TOBACCO

IS AT THE TOP OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO., Montreal.

Goddard, now in the lunatic ward of the Westminster penitentiary, who murdered a man in Dawson last August. His friends desire his incarceration in an asylum in the States.

Col. Evans, commanding the Yukon field force, has been ordered to Toronto to assume command temporarily of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of No. 2 district. Lieut. W. McLean being transferred to Dawson.

It is said that the senate vacancies for Quebec caused by the death of Senators Price and Bellerose will be filled by the appointment of Dr. Lachapelle, of Montreal, and Gendreau, of Quebec.

RHEUMATISM CAN'T EXIST

When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is true acid in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in the work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the cause of rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Races at Colwood park Saturday, 18th. Train leaves E. & N. depot 2 p.m. Fare 50 cents return, including admission.

Carpets thoroughly beaten by Weiler Bros.' carpet machine.

HONORS FOR COUNSEL.

London, Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney-general, has been made a baronet in recognition of his work on the Venezuelan arbitration commission. Sir Robert T. Reid, counsel for Great Britain, has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

Collier's Weekly says that a provident plumber, on leaving his home for a holiday with his family, placed a placard just inside the hall door couched in the following language:

"To burglars or those intending to burglarize. All my plated jewellery and other valuables are in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but second-hand clothing and similar matter too bulky to remove, on which you would realize comparatively little. The keys are in the left-hand top drawer of the sideboard. If you doubt my word, you will also find there a check to bearer for \$5, which will remunerate you for the loss of time and disappointment. Please wipe your feet on the mat, and don't spill any candle grease on the carpets."

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Victoria Hunt Club races at Colwood, Saturday, 18th. Take B. & N. train.

3c and 6c a bottle. All druggists.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of December next, for a transfer to William Charles Fernyhough of the License now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Three Star Saloon, situate at No. 4 Fort Street, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1899.

WM. SCOTT.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said Island, and as part of the said undertaking to acquire, lease or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branches thereof and any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899.

FRANK HIGGINS,

Solicitor for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for ratification of the temporary transfer to the undersigned dated the 26th day of October, 1899, and also the temporary transfer from the undersigned to Harry B. Morton, dated the 31st day of October, 1899, of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Garricks Head" saloon, situate on the south side of Bastion street in the city of Victoria. And further for a transfer of the said license to the said Harry B. Morton.

Dated the 31st day of October, 1899.

WM. MCNEITH,

Official Administrator, Administering the Estate of Michael Powers, Deceased.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Stand: Express for Hire.

Yates Street.

W. PELLEW-HARVEY & CO.

Mining Engineers, Assayers, and Chemists.

15 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

Next door Driford Hotel.

IN THE MATTER OF

THE ESTATE OF ADOLPH WASHBURG,

DECEASED.

And in the Matter of the Official Administrators' Act.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of the above-named deceased, and parties having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to forward particulars thereof to me on or before the 11th day of January, 1900; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1899.

WM. MCNEITH,

Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

The office of the Dewdney Canadian

Syndicate, Limited, is at the old Post

Office building, Government street.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

EVERY DAY YOU LIVE.

Is one day less of life left for you. There may be thousands of days to come but there may be only one—that is the point. Are you taking chances and carrying your own risk?

If so, are you wise? Would it not be better to join your life with 30,000 others in the

Canadian Order of Foresters.

and protect those you love and those that love you from the suffering caused by the untimely or unexpected death of their breadwinner?

Full particulars of the cheapest, safest and best Insurance sent free on application to



# THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Nov. 17.—8 p.m.  
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is falling and rain is setting in along our coast due to the eastward passage of another ocean low area across this province. Snow is falling in Cariboo and in the mountains between these districts the weather is fair, with an average temperature of 40. High southwest winds will prevail off this and the Washington coasts.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria .....	42	40
New Westminster .....	44	46
Kamloops .....	32	40
Hanksville .....	32	34
Calgary .....	24	42
Winnipeg .....	38	40
Portland, Ore. ....	44	50
Sacramento .....	48	58

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

## FORECASTS.

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong southerly winds; unsettled, with occasional rains.  
Lower Mainland—Fresh east and south winds; continued rainy.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m. .... 44	Mean ..... 45
Noon ..... 48	Highest ..... 49
5 p.m. .... 48	Lowest ..... 42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... 3 miles east.
Noon ..... 6 miles northeast.
5 p.m. .... 2 miles east.

Average state of weather—Cloudy, with showers.  
Rain—42 inches.  
Sunshine—0.

Barometer at noon—Observed ..... 30.021  
Corrected ..... 30.006

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound.

F. F. Whiting.	Miss Squires.
Mrs. H. A. Gray.	D. C. Matson.
P. Patterson.	D. P. Stronberg.
S. E. Squires.	John Val.
W. J. McClure.	Miss Miller.
Jas. Campbell.	Jas. Ward.
F. D. Richards.	A. Kelly.
Miss Nador.	Robt. Langmuir.
Miss Kroeger.	C. J. Bissou.
M. G. Hall.	C. P. Kimball.
H. Huntington.	C. Nichol.
Mrs. Squires.	

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:

Mrs. Hunter.	L. McCrae.
J. A. Fullerton.	G. M. Leshman.
R. Collister.	Thos. Hooper.
Rowd. E. Coombes.	M. P. Stronberg.
P. J. Rattenbury.	Miss Haslam.
R. McBride.	E. Russell.
Capt. Langley.	E. Churchill.
R. J. W. Paduan.	M. P. Kennedy.
W. Wadhams.	M. Wilmcroft.
Mrs. Wadhams.	R. Collins.
H. E. Wilby.	E. A. Morris.
Mrs. Barclay.	M. P. Stronberg.
Mrs. Brewster.	Wm. Thompson.
R. J. Saunders.	D. M. Brogan.
Miss McKenzie.	I. Shesgreen.
C. M. Robinson.	Mrs. Stanscra.
E. A. McLean.	Dr. Stoddart.
H. H. Welsh.	Jos. Hunter.
M. E. Brown.	R. H. Hadden.
R. Beauchamp.	Jno. Hunter.
J. Doesky.	J. W. Leather.
P. Zak.	Wm. E. Cotts.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Ames Holden Co.	Earsman H. & Co.
Geo. Watson.	Pars. & Prod. Co.
Fell & Co.	J. Farrbridge.
Franklin W. & Co.	G. W. McK.
Prov. Clear Co.	A. Sisson.
E. G. Prior & Co.	Chaudron & M.
McNaughton.	P. McQuade.
W. H. Hadden.	N. Hadden.
W. T. Heddle & Co.	Miss Morris.
P. McQuade & Son.	Heisterman & Co.
Plecher Bros.	J. B. Ormond.
W. E. Gaudine.	Pope Stary Co.
Harley & A.	Book & News.
Taylor & S.	A. W. Kulgit.
R. Stewart & Co.	J. N. Hodgson.
H. E. Levy.	T. N. Hibben.
Nicholls & R.	C. C. Minuz R.
Thos. Earle.	T. Turner.
M. S. Rappente.	Geo. Com. Club.
Wolter Bros.	R. Maynard.
W. E. Smith & Co.	M. Pender.
Christie B. & Co.	A. R. Bell.
Colonist P. & Co.	H. D. Helmsdon.
B. Williams & Co.	D. Spencer.
H. H. T. & Co.	R. Wolfenden.
G. Grant.	

By steamer Charming from Vancouver:

Fred. Norris.	B. C. Market.
E. R. Marvin & Co.	F. R. Stewart & Co.
W. S. Fraser & Co.	Porter & Son.
W. E. Brose.	W. H. Hadden.
Hutchinson & Co.	McMillan Bros.
M. & H. A. Fox.	Henderson Bros.
M. R. Smith & Co.	J. M. Hadden.
C. E. Redfern.	J. F. Ransell.
J. G. Hay.	N. E. Bakery.
Singer M. Co.	J. Mortimer.
Johns Bros.	H. H. Hadden.
Speck Bros.	Badminton Club.
P. Carne, Jr.	S. Reid.
Fell & Co.	Thos. Lamden.
Ames Holden Co.	Edwin Clark.
A. Allison.	E. A. Morris.
Speed Bros.	E. E. Plummer.
Erskine W. & Co.	W. A. Hart.
T. N. Hibben & Co.	J. H. Todd & Son.
W. E. Brose.	Naval Store Officer.
G. W. Neil.	E. & N. Ry Co.
A. W. Kulgit.	Dom. Bell.
Thorp Co.	Dom. Ex. Co.
Weller Bros.	

# Coal Mines

## Arbitration.

Witnesses Asked Why Chinese Used to Push Cars Are More Dangerous Than Mules.

Mining Engineer Who Thinks It Unnecessary for Miners to Be English Scholars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Nov. 17.—Better progress was made at today's session of the coal mines arbitration, there being nine witnesses examined. Ralph Johnston was the first witness and was examined by Mr. Yarwood. He had twelve years' experience and had worked with Chinese in the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines until they were put out in 1888. When he came here first he could not make Chinese understand and did not understand them. They always said "No sabee." Had to ask the other white men what "No sabee" meant. Belonged to a miners' union which desires to exclude Chinese.

The attorney-general objected that the witness could not speak for the association. Jas. Perry had had experience in England and British Columbia. Had experience of Chinese in the coal mines of the Union Colliery Co. Thought them unsafe. They would nail up canvas and prevent the air from passing into the proper direction. They had no idea of ventilation. Chinese were only employed pushing cars when he was there. Thought they should be able to speak English. In answer to Mr. Cassidy he said ponies pulled the cars in England. Ponies could not speak English. Had not been in Union or Extension mines. Did not belong to the miners' union. He had no objection to Chinese if they could read and write English and understand danger signals. But he could not compete with them.

Richard Booth had had 36 years' experience in mining and thought Chinese dangerous. He belonged to the miners' union.

Geo. Cuthbert gave similar evidence. White men, he admitted, caused accidents as well as Chinese. Mules were not used to draw the cars. Mules did not speak English, but were harnessed and driven.

Wm. Edmonds had worked in Wales. Some of the miners spoke English and some Welsh. If Welsh, the fire boss spoke Welsh to them, if English, English. He had been Chinese boss in the New Vancouver Co.'s mines when they were employed there. Thought them unsafe.

After lunch Mr. Cassidy, by leave, called Albert J. Hill, mining engineer. He had managed coal mines at Cape Breton and managed Chinese in construction work on the C.P.R. He did not think it necessary that a miner understand English, he could understand signs without that. He thought Chinese of average intelligence. Mines in the same locality differ materially in management, and so on.

Evidence for the crown was then resumed. Thos. Green said he had had experience in mining for 15 years, and thought Chinese unsafe. He had employed Chinese himself and had set fire to gas himself. John Rowen, a coal miner of 32 years, did not think Chinese safe to work in a gaseous mine. He had employed Chinese and some are very intelligent. He was a member of the miners' union and opposed to Chinese. There are different degrees of intelligence amongst Chinese.

This guided the day's evidence.

The Event of the Season.—Hunt Club races at Colwood, Saturday, 18th. E. & N. train leaves at 2 p.m.

## LYDITE.

Lyddite, the explosive against the use of which Gen. Joubert is reported to have protested to Gen. White, is the most destructive known explosive. It is made by treating carbolic acid with nitric acid. This produces picric acid, which is a familiar thing to chemists, but picric acid in its ordinary form is so explosive that it cannot be safely used. In the manufacture of lyddite, picric acid is subjected to a special process which without interfering with its terrible explosive power, makes it safe to handle. This special process is a secret, owned by the British government.

Lyddite is the most destructive explosive that can be handled in its ordinary form. Weight for weight, it is from five to seven times more destructive than nitro-glycerine, and from forty to fifty-six times more powerful than the best gunpowder.

The lyddite is not used to discharge guns, but as an explosive inside the shells fired from them. The horrible force of the explosion of the shell can be imagined.

It is not probable that Gen. Joubert made any such protest as reported. The use of any explosive is recognized to be perfectly legitimate in warfare.—Ottawa Journal.

## SPICY CONVERSATION HINTS.

An English publication recently offered a prize for the best dozen "sensibly humorous" subjects for discussion after dinner. The following questions were chosen as the ones entitled to the prize:

1. If a cross wife commences to scold her husband, is it good policy for him to commence whistling?
2. If a husband be a few days absent from home, should he bring his wife a present on his return?
3. Is it an error to put a "spot" on an old bachelor in a crowd?
4. Does reading love stories make ladies more inclined to flirt?
5. Supposing you had a few friends whom you knew to be very downcast—how would you entertain them for an hour so as to make them have a good, hearty laugh?
6. Why do old bachelors and old maids give preference to lodgings where there are no children?
7. Should the husband remain at home occasionally to look after the children, etc., in order to leave his wife free to go to the theatre?
8. How would you cure the man who stops at his clock too late?
9. What means should be adopted to bring a bashful man to "the sticking point"?
10. What advantage has the new woman over the old?
11. Are heroes or heroines the more to be admired?
12. Is it better to marry for love or for riches, or for a compound of both?

## AFTER THE WAR.

Predicted That as Colonists the Boers Will Settle Down and Develop the Country.

A writer in the London Daily Mail, discussing the probable attitude of the Boers when they have yielded to the British says:  
"The Boer is a splendid colonist. None better. His training, instincts and predilections all tend towards an open, free life, untrammelled by urban cares or parochial responsibilities. The conventionalities of civilization are like some to him, and to enjoy himself properly he requires a large acreage over which to spread himself.  
When once the terrible actualities of war are over, the dead buried but not forgotten, the wounded tended and cured, the Union Jack flying in Pretoria, and the dove of peace replacing the eagle of war, one will be more thankful than the Boers. They are a home-loving race, not warriors by nature, but often forced to assume the role by necessity. Their favorite watchword, as soon as a thing is over and done with, is "Huis toe," or "Let's go home."  
Although they may not be good losers, they have undoubtedly shown far more determination and pluck in their repeated attacks on our positions than even their best friends anticipated. Still, it is very safe to opine that they are already sick and tired of the whole business, and only too anxious to get back to their farms, to look after their meagre crops, to see the young "en kinders" once more, and to enjoy a cup of coffee and a pipe of Magaliesberg in peace and comfort, seated in the home-made rumple-covered chair on the family stoep.  
To such an one the clash and clangor of arms are entirely foreign and distasteful. He abhors the horrors of war. Alarms and excursions without are not for him.  
When the war is over—and for patriotic, humanitarian, material and sentimental reasons it is to be hoped that this may occur without any undue delay—the Boer will quietly return to his farm. Very gradually, very slowly, he will hear of peace negotiations at Pretoria, and although he may love the Boerick note the more, he will submit quietly and diplomatically to the inevitable.  
Not only will he submit, but with characteristic shrewdness he will speedily appreciate the fact that his pocket and his purse will be considerably advantaged under British rule. He will have markets for his produce brought to his doors; railways, built at the expense of others, will criss-cross the country; during their construction he will be employed as surveyor to transport material; factories will spring up; his title to his farm will be secured to him and his heirs forever. These and many other tangible benefits will be his, and he knows it; or, if he does not precisely realize it in detail, he has a very fair idea of its concrete value to him in hard cash.  
The Boer is the ideal pioneer. He has proved it time and again. From the days of the Great Trek in 1837, and even before that he opened up countries hitherto unexplored by a white man. A great deal of fuss has from time to time been made of mighty travellers, English and foreign, who have traversed Africa in various directions, to the vast pecuniary benefit of their publishers, and with no small need of fame to themselves. But there was scarcely one of the Voortrekkers and hunters of the forties and fifties who did not accomplish feats of endurance, pluck and lengthy travel which were ten times as trying and twenty times as wonderful. But they wrote no books about themselves.  
Rhodesia to-day boasts a colony of some two or three families who trocked up there at Mr. Rhodes' invitation some four years ago. They were given farms and settled down peacefully to Boer husbandry, such as it is. By-and-by they were offered the loan of ploughs, threshing machines and other agricultural implements belonging to the Rhodesian government. They made use of these things, which they had never seen or heard of before. Their farms flourished amazingly, their crops increased, their cattle multiplied. Then came the Matabele war, which for a time put a stop to their progress. But to-day they are hard at it again, and it is reported by the Chartered Company's officials that better pioneer settlers could not be wished for.  
It is a fair assumption, therefore, that after the war is over quite a number of Boer families will follow their relations (for all Boers are more or less related, owing to inter-marriage in a small community) to the Eldorado across the Crocodile. Of course, they hate Rhodes. In fact, his annexation of Mashonaland and Matabeleland to the British Empire is, in their eyes, the very head and front of their offending. The reason is simple enough. If Rhodes had not pre-empted the country between the Limpopo and the Zambesi, the Boers would, as a matter of course, have trocked thither eventually and extended their republics or established a third one on those fertile plains. Now this is impossible, as they are hemmed in by a cordon of Union Jacks.  
The Boers, therefore, will perforce accept the inevitable. A large percentage of them will go home and live quietly, pay their taxes (after a little pressure), send their children to school, and gradually become exemplary colonists. Some will migrate to Rhodesia and follow precisely the same course. A few may even go across the Zambesi and seek pastures new. There will be much grumbling, much whispering and many veiled threats, but once thoroughly beaten, there will be no fear of any concerted overt action.

## IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY.

You are the interested one, and it is for you to say where you will have your physician's prescription filled. We make a special claim for this business, which must command your attention. Correct and self-evident dispensing is the rock on which we build our trade.

Kindly give us a call when you are in need of regular Toilet Preparations. Prices always satisfactory.

If you are weak, nervous, rheumatic or dyspeptic, use Paine's Celery Compound. Like thousands of others, we strongly recommend it as the best medicine.

Dean & Hiscocks,  
Druggists,  
Cor. Yates & Broad Sts. Victoria, B. C.

Matinee to-day at Victoria theatre at 2:15; doors open at 1:30. Jules Grau's Opera Company in "Paul Jones." Charming Minnie Emmett in title role. Tickets (unreserved) on sale at Victoria Book Store up to 1 o'clock; after that at theatre box office. Children, 25 cents; adults, 50 cents.

# Somebody Was Mistaken

Body of John Duncanson, Teamster Found in Cowichan River.

Freeing His Disappearance from Possibility of Connection With Bings Murder.

Some five or six weeks ago, three or four days prior to the killing of Mrs. Bings and Mr. Michael Powers in this city, J. Duncanson—a teamster in the employ of the Tye Mining Co., of Mount Sicker—disappeared under very peculiar circumstances, while on his way, supposedly, from the mine to Soanens, in order to attend the fall show at Duncan. He was quite familiar with the trail, the path through the forest was a well-defined one, and Duncanson was himself an experienced woodsman. These circumstances made it all the more a mystery how he could have lost his way—as it appeared he had.

As weeks went by and a thorough search of the country failed to result in any discovery or the slightest clue to Duncanson's whereabouts, other theories as to how he had disappeared began to present themselves—and then came forward a number of volunteer witnesses who practically dismissed the original theory of accident, and placed a sinister construction upon Duncanson's disappearance.

One of these was prepared to swear that he had seen the missing teamster walking along the railway track toward Victoria; another was positive that he had seen Duncanson in this city the morning before the outrageous murder of Mrs. Bings; a third informed Provincial Officer Halden of seeing the man in Seattle.

All these circumstances taken in conjunction with the fact that Duncanson had left something more than \$1,100 behind him, and took no steps to communicate with his anxious friends with regard to it or to assure them of his safety, led to many dark conjectures as to the reason for his withdrawal from among his friends, and the latter could only point to the man's unblemished record and express confidence that it would all be cleared some day, and Duncanson would emerge without dishonor.

This prediction has been verified. The people who were ready even to make oath to having seen Duncanson on the railway in Victoria and in Seattle are now forced to the conclusion that with all their positiveness they must have been mistaken—and that Duncanson died, as at first supposed, without ever visiting Victoria or yet Seattle.

His body was found in the Cowichan river early yesterday morning, a few paces from the quarters of a mile below the railway bridge, the corpse being considerably distended, but nevertheless easily identified by Mr. C. H. Dickie, Mr. H. Keast and others who attended at the coroner's inquiry held at Duncan yesterday afternoon.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEAD**

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**ACHE**

Is the name of so many lives that heads where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purgify, but by their potent action please and soothe them. Invaluable 25 cents; 50 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.**

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

**Telephones**

The Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ltd., is now installing telephones

**Free of Construction Charges.**

For locality and terms apply to

**R. B. MCKINLEY, Manager.**

Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C.

**Dean & Hiscocks, Druggists,**

**\$4000 To Loan on Good Security**

**FIRST MORTGAGE.**

Can be lent in smaller sums . . . .

( ) ( ) DY,

# JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER.

**Mortgagees' Sale!**

I am instructed to sell by

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

ON

**Thursday, Nov'r. 30th**

At 12 o'clock, noon,

At my sale rooms, Board of Trade building, under powers of sale contained in mortgage registered in Book Vol. 11, Folio 101, No. 12,594 B., all that piece or parcel of land being portion of sub-section XXVII. (twenty-seven), Victoria District, now within the limits of Victoria City, and being more particularly described as LOT 12 (twelve), sub-division XXVII. (twenty-seven), Beckley Farm, on a map prepared by the direction of the Trustees of Victoria Cemetery and deposited by them in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, No. 71; together with the Six-room Cottage residence, Outhouse and Stable.

The property is located on the corner of Dallas Road and Niagara street, having a double frontage of 91 feet 4 inches and 91 feet 9 inches on Dallas Road, and 150 feet 6 inches on Niagara street.

The site is a charming one, having an uninterrupted outlook on the Straits, with a wide roadway fronting the property.

For inspection of title apply to MESSRS. DAVIE, POOLEY & LUTON, Bastion street, and for further particulars to A. W. COCHRAN, Real Estate Agent, Five Sisters Block, No. 28 Fort street.

**JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.**

**JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER**

**Mortgagees' Sale.**

I am instructed to sell by public auction ON

**Tuesday, November 21**

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my sale rooms, Board of Trade building, under the powers of sale contained in mortgages registered respectively in Charge Book, vol. 12, folio 197, No. 15,062 B., and Charge Book, vol. 12, folio 792, No. 16,139 B.

All that piece or parcel of land having a frontage of 85 feet on the Gorge road, opposite the Centennial Methodist church, more particularly described in said mortgages, together with the well built two-storey, eight-room residence thereon.

The house is well built, on a stone foundation, forming a good sized cellar; is steam heated, with hot and cold water pipes and radiators, bath and lavatory.

Attached to and entered from the dining room is a conservatory.

The grounds are laid out with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs.

For inspection of title, cards to view the premises, or any further particulars, apply to

**E. M. JOHNSON,**  
6 Broughton Street,  
Agent for Mortgages.

P. O. Box 188. Telephone 74.

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All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to send the particulars thereof and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to McPhail, Wootton & Barnard, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., solicitors for Joseph Welch Reay, the administrator.

**Jas. B. Thomson,**

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